

DISCOURSE

Written by

Sir George Downing,

The King of Great Britain's Envoy
Extraordinary to the States of the
United Provinces.

Vindicating his Royal Master from the
Insolencies of a Scandalous Libel, Printed
under the Title of [*An Extract out of the
Register of the States General of the United
Provinces, upon the Memorial of Sir George
Downing, Envoy, &c.*] And delivered by
the Agent De Heyde for such, to several
Publick Ministers.

Whereas no such Resolution was ever
Communicated to the said Envoy, nor any
Answer returned at all by Their Lordships to
the said Memorial.

Whereunto is added a Relation of some
Former and Later Proceedings of the
HOLLANDERS: By a Meaner Hand.

LONDON, Printed for Dorman Newman,
and John Luttone, at the Kings Arms and
Blew Anchor in the Poultry, 1672.

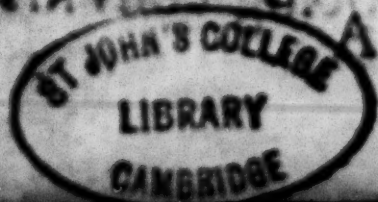


Collegium Sancti Johannis
Anglicum in Academia
Cantabrigiae

A Discourse written by Sir George Downing, the King of Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary to the State of the United Provinces, &c.

THE Envoy Extraordinary of His Most Sacred Majesty of Great Britain, &c. having lately seen a certain Paper entituled, [*An Extract out of the Register of the Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords Estates General of the United Provinces, upon the Memorial of Sir George Downing Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain*] did not at all think it fit for him to take any notice thereof, but to pass it by as a Pamphlet (of which sort there come out too many here every day); in regard that no such Re-

solution



Resolution had been communicated to *Him* by their *Lordships*, nor any one word given him in *Answer* to his said *Memorial*: And he had accordingly past it by, without taking any notice thereof, had he not since by accident been informed by several *Publick Ministers* residing here, That the said pretended *Resolution* had been brought to them by the *Agent de Hayde*: Whereupon he now holds himself obliged to *Complain* in most serious terms to their *Lordships* the *Estates General* of the *United Provinces*, of this strange and irregular way of proceeding; That while he is Residing here on the behalf of the *King* his *Master*, Papers, in form of *Answers* to his *Memorials*, should be given to other *Publick Ministers*, here and elsewhere, and sent all over the world, and yet concealed from *Him*; and thereby neither opportunity of being convinced, if

if any thing of reason should have been said therein; nor on the contrary, of vindicating the Honour and Justice of the *King* his *Master* in what he is therein unjustly charged and defamed withal.

Suppose that he the said *Envoy Extraordinary* should have proceeded in that manner, and have given the *Memorial* (to which the said Paper is a Reply) to all *Publick Ministers* residing here; and sent it to all Courts abroad, and should have *Printed* and exposed it to the view of the world, without giving it to their *Lordships*, what would they have thought thereof? and what might have been expected that they would have said to it? Can their *Lordships* imagine that this way of acting doth tend any way to the justifying of their *Cause*, as to the working of better impressions concerning the same in the minds of those *Publick Ministers*, or their

Masters? Or rather, that they must be exceedingly scandalized thereat, as looking more like a *Surprise* of them and their Judgments, than otherwise; and considering that they may to morrow be dealt with in like manner, in relation to any Paper they may give in; and see the Affairs of their Masters traduced and defamed, without any opportunity or possibility of clearing the same.

And as to the *Matter* of the said Paper, Is it enough to say in general terms, *That the said Memorial was ill grounded, or abusively informed,* without particularizing at all *how, or wherein*; or so much as excepting against any one word thereof, much less disproving the same?

And again, If the things where-with they are charged therein, be *true*, (as they both are, and must now be taken by all men to be, since nothing is made out by their

Lord-

Lordships to the contrary) To
 what purpose is the whole sequel
 of the said Paper? If it be true
 (as it is) That the *Royal Master* of
 the said *Envoy*, was no sooner re-
 turned to His Kingdoms, but that
 He was immediately, and from
 day to day, troubled and impor-
 tuned with a Crowd of Com-
 plaints of His Subjects against
 those of this Countrey; all which
 notwithstanding, His Majesty did
 not grant any one *Letter of Marque*,
 nor betake himself to any way of
 force for the obtaining of their
 reparation and satisfaction; But
 instead thereof, for an everlasting
 memorial of his great kindness and
 good-will towards this Countrey,
 and for the facilitating of the
 bringing to a Conclusion the late
Treaty with them (finding the *Com-
 plaints* and *Pretensions* of His Sub-
 jects to be so numerous and great)
 was pleased after all to suffer very
 many of them, and those to a vast
 value,

value, to be utterly mortified and extinguished; and the rest (except the business of the Ships *Bon-adventure*, and *Bon-Esperanza*) after so much money and time had been already expended in the pursuit thereof, and many of them ready for a determination, to be put in a LIST, and proceeded upon anew according to the fifteenth *Article* thereof; no ways doubting, but that all possible speed would have thereupon been used in bringing the matter to an issue; and that for the future better order would have been observed towards His Subjects. But having waited now above 27 *Months* since the *Conclusion* of the said *Treaty*, and in that time their *Lordships* being continually call'd upon by His said Majesties *Envoy Extraordinary*, yea by His Majesty Himself in several *Audiences* to their *Embassador*: Yet so it is, that those matters are still so far from being ended,

ended, that in truth they seem to be now rather further from it, than at the day of the *signing* of the said *Treaty*, and on the other side, new injuries daily heaped, and the same Designs of the *East* and *West-Indie-Companies* carried on for the utter overthrow of all the *Trade* of His Majesties Subjects in those parts of the world, as appeared by the business of the Ships *Hopewell*, *Leopard*, and other Ships in the *East-Indies*, and by the business of the *Charles*, *James*, *Mary*, *Sampson*, *Hopeful*, *Adventurer*, *Speedwell*, &c. upon the Coast of *Africa*. All which are matters hapned since the *Conclusion* of the said *Treaty*. And after all this, and notwithstanding His *Parliaments* application to Him upon the account of His aggrieved Subjects, in so solemn and extraordinary a manner; His Majesty was yet so far from being inclined to any other than ways of accommodation,

on, as that he did by a publick Writing, or *Declaration*, declare, That he would yet try what could be done by amicable endeavours at the *Hague*, before he would make use of any other means (the which was also very well known to their *Lordsships*) ; and did thereupon accordingly give orders to his *Envoy Extraordinary*, to press them afresh: And further to make out his peaceable and moderate intentions, and to take off all *umbrage* from their *Lordsships*, to let them know (as accordingly he did in publick Conferences with their Deputies) That His Majesty would not in any kind trouble their Fleets which they then expected from the *Streights* and *East-Indies*, nor their *Fisheries* upon his Coasts ; yea, further to put them out of all doubt, ordered a far less equipage of *Shipping* for the *Summer-guard* than had been known these many years : But all this was so far from
work-

working the desired and intended effect, as that on the contrary their *Lordships* betook themselves to Arms in an extraordinary manner, ordering the fitting out with all speed a great *Fleet*, and *hundreds* of *Carpenters* forthwith dispatched to work upon it night and day (*Holy-days* as well as *working-days*) whereby His Majesty seeing Himself wholly defeated of His good intentions; and instead of *satisfaction* for His Subjects, braved and threatned with those *equipages*, which could have no other regard but upon Himself, was at last inforced for His own defence, (though very much contrary to His inclinations and intentions) to arm also.

And whereas it may be pretended, as if their *Lordships* having fitted *Their Fleet*, did desire that His Majesty would be pleased (for avoiding of all inconveniences) to keep *His Fleet* within His

Harbours, and that then they would keep in *Theirs* also; It is to be considered, that *This Proposition* was not made until that they had actually put to Sea a Fleet near as numerous as the whole that His Majesty was equipping, and which was actually gone towards His Coasts: so that this could not but be construed to be rather a *mockery*, than otherwise; for that thereby they had a Fleet at Sea to do what they pleased, and in the mean while His Majesty had tied His own hands, and obliged Himself to keep within doors; but he was yet pleased to assure them, that His (if it did go out) should not do them the least injury; still, in the mean while, pressing here at the *Hague* by His *Minister*, and Himself urging their *Ambassador* at *London*, to hasten the dispatch of the matters in difference: And as a further testimony of His desires of living in good Correspondence

dence with *This Countrey*, He did declare His willingness to enter into a *Treaty* for the better regulating of the Trade and Navigation of both, and the prevention of such disorders for the future; and for the quicker dispatch and ripening of so good a work, a project thereof was in His Name tendred to them long ago, and yet to this day not one word of answer thereupon.

And if it be also *true* (as it is) that their *Lordships* began the *seizing* of Ships in these Parts, stopping the Ship from *Gottenburg* bound for *London*; and though pressed again and again to set her at liberty, yet still retain'd her, and to this day not so much as a word of answer why, or upon what account.

These things being so, can there be any doubt who is the *Attacker* or *Aggressor*? unless it must be held for a *Maxim*, That let

their *Lordships* and *Their Subjects*
 deal with His aforesaid Majesty
 and His Subjects from time to
 time, and from year to year, as they
 please, yet they are not *Attacquer*
 or *Aggressors* ; but if His Majesty
 or His Subjects, after never so
 many years sufferings, and all ami-
 cable endeavours first tried, to
 have obtained their satisfaction,
 without to this very day having
 been able to obtain it in any of
 those numerous *cases* of *piracy*
 and *violence* committed by the
 people of *This Countrey* against
 them, whereof complaint hath
 been made from time to time un-
 to their *Lordships* by His Majesties
Minister : If after all, any thing
 be done by them towards the
 righting of themselves, His *Maje-*
sty must be called and reputed the
Attacquer and the *Aggressor*. Let
 their *Lordships* make out, That the
 Complaints in the said *Memorial*
 are ungrounded, and His Majesty
 will

will yeild unto them : but if otherwise, Who wil think it strange if at last something be done towards the righting of them.

And as to the *Particulars* mentioned in the said Paper to have been suffered by them from the *English*, though those matters have not been treated of between their *Lordships* and the said *Envoy Extraordinary*, but between the King his *Master* and their *Ambassador* at *London*; so that it is not properly his business to reply thereunto, but to refer them to that Answer which His Majesty hath promised to give concerning the same; yet seeing their *Lordships* have been pleased not only to mention and insist thereupon in the aforesaid *Paper*, but indeed to say nothing else by way of *answer* to the *Complaints* in his *Memorial*; he cannot but say thus much thereunto;

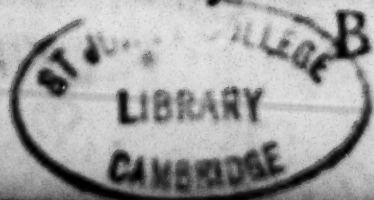
' That the *Places* and *Ships* said
 ' to be taken from them, were
 ' all belonging to the *West-Indie-*
 ' *Company* of *this Countrey*, and
 ' nothing complain'd of in the pa-
 ' per to have been taken from them
 ' belonging to any else of *These*
 ' *Countries*: And when it shall be
 ' considered, that in the LIST of
 ' *Damages* alone, there appears to
 ' have been near *twenty English*
 ' *Ships* successively, within a very
 ' few years before the conclusion
 ' of the late *Treaty*, taken in a
 ' Hostile manner upon the *Coast*
 ' of *Africa*, only by the *Shipping*
 ' of the said *West-Indie Company*,
 ' with their whole Lading, to a
 ' very great value; and not only
 ' so, but the men that belonged to
 ' them, very many of them most
 ' barbarously and inhumanly treat-
 ' ed, put into most stinking *dun-*
 ' *geons* and *holes* at *Casteldemina*,
 ' there to lie in the midst of their
 ' own excrements, nothing but
 ' bread

bread and water given them, and
 thereof not enough to sustain
 Nature; their bodies tortured
 with exquisite and horrid tor-
 tures; and when any of them
 dyed, the living and the dead left
 together; and such as escaped,
 turned out to perish by hunger
 or wild beasts in those miserable
 Countries, or to be carried away
 Captives by the Natives; by
 which means, several *hundreds*
 of His Majesties good Subjects
 have perished and been destroy-
 ed. And to this hour, notwith-
 standing all sollicitations and en-
 deavours, not one penny of sa-
 tisfaction given to the persons
 concerned in any of the said
 Ships; And ever since the *Con-*
clusion of the said *Treaty*, Ships of
Warr have been kept by the said
Company upon the said *Coasts*;
 which though they have not pro-
 ceeded so far as to take more of
 the Shipping of His Majesties

Subjects, yet they have done that which is equivalent, and as ruinous to that Trade; stopping and hindring every one that they met withall, from all Commerce; and to that effect pursuing them in an hostile manner from place to place: And where-ever any *English* anchored by them, hindring and shooting at, and taking by force, with their Ladings, all *Boats* of the *Navies* that endeavoured to come aboard them, and their *Boats* that would go on shoar; yea, depriving them of so much as any provision or refreshment of fresh water (as appears by the *Complaints* made by the said *Envoy Extraordinary* from time to time to their *Lordships* concerning the same): And publishing a *Declaration* in the Name as well of the *States-General*, as of the said *Company*, wherein they deduce their right to that *whole Coast*, to the exclusion

sion of all other Nations : And
 notwithstanding all *Complaints*
 to their *Lordships*, neither the said
Declaration disavowed, nor any
 thing of *Satisfaction* given, but
 still new *Complaints* coming ; and
 among others, that of their ha-
 ving stirr'd up the King of *Fan-*
tine by rewards and sums of
 money given him to that end ;
 and supplying him with all sorts
 of *Arms* and *Ammunition* for the
 surprize of His Majestie's Castle
 at *Cormantine* in those parts ; con-
 cerning which also *proofs* have
 been since given to their *Lord-*
ships by the said *Envoy Extraor-*
dinary ; so that there was an ab-
 solute necessity impos'd upon
 His Majesty and His Subjects, ei-
 ther of losing all that had been
 actually taken from them, and
 withal abandoning for ever their
 Trade it self ; or otherwise of
 betaking themselves to some o-
 ther ways for their relief. And

it



'it will rather be thought strange
 'that their patience did hold out
 'so long, than that now at last
 'something should be done to-
 'wards the righting of them-
 'selves.

Besides, as to the business of
Capo Corco, Did not the same En-
 voy Extraordinary long ago com-
 plain in the Name, and by Order
 of the King his Master, in publick
 Conferences both with the Deputies
 of their Lordships the Estates Ge-
 neral, and also with those of Hol-
 land in particular, of the injurious
 possessing and keeping of that
 place by those of the said West-
 Indie-Company, deducing and re-
 monstrating at large his Master's
 Right thereunto, the ground ha-
 ving been bought by His Subjects,
 of the King of That Country, for
 a valuable consideration, and a
 Lodg or Factory built thereupon;
 and those of the West-Indie-Com-
 pany

pany of *this Country* being got into the possession of the place meerly by *fraud* and *treachery*; but no reflection made thereupon by their *Lordships*, much less any hopes given of ever obtaining any restitution from them. And indeed, if His Majesty had not been able to rescue out of their hands the least Boat or pennyworth of Goods since His Return to His Kingdoms (concerning which complaint had been made by His *Envoy Extraordinary*, of its being forceably taken by them from His Subjects) what hopes of their quitting to Him any such place? especially remembering that business of the *Island of Poleroon* in the *East-Indies*, which hath been a restoring by them ever since the year 1622, at which time it was by *solemn & particular Treaty* promised to be done; and again, by *another Treaty* in the year 1654: and by Orders of the

Estates

Estates General and *East-Indie-Company* of *this Countrey*, in the year 1661: and again, by *Treaty* in the year 1662: and yet to this day we know nothing of its being delivered: And can it be thought strange, if invited thereunto by the *King* of the said *Country*, that His Majesty should after so fair warning condescend to suffer His Subjects to endeavour to re-possess themselves thereof?

And as to the business of *New-Netherland* (so called) this is very far from being a surprize, or any thing of that nature; it being notoriously known, that *That spot of Land* lies within the limits, and is part of the possession of His Subjects of *New England*, (as appears most evidently by their *Charter*) and that those few *Dutch* that have lived there, have lived there meerly upon connivence and sufferance, and not as having any
right

right therunto; and that this hath from time to time, and from year to year, been declared unto them, but yet so as that the *English* were contented to suffer them to remain there, provided they would demean themselves peaceably and quietly: but that the said *Dutch*, not contenting themselves therewith, did still endeavour to encroach further and further upon the *English*, imposing their *Laws* and *Customs*, and endeavouring to raise *Contributions* and *Excises* upon them, and in places where no *Dutch* were or had ever been: Whereupon they have formerly been necessitated several times to send Soldiers for the repelling of them.

And as to what is said in the said Paper, as if though the *English* should formerly have had any *pretence* to the said place, that yet the said *pretence* is cut off by the fifteenth *Article* of the late *Treaty*.

To

To this he doth Reply. That *That Article* doth only cut off matters of *Piracies*, *Robberies*, and *Violence*: but as to the *Rights* and *Inheritances* of *Lands* and *Jurisdictions*, that it doth not at all concern or intermeddle with the same. And that this is so, there needs no other Argument but the producing of several *Examples* out of their own *Courts of Justice*, whereby it will appear, that indeed as to the *Plundering* and *taking* of *Ships*, or the like, that all such causes (if hapned before the time limited in the said *Treaty*) did cease upon the Conclusion thereof; but as to such as were then depending concerning the *Inheritances* of *Lands*, that they have still continued to be pursued: As for Example, The Case of *Sir Thomas Lower*, an *English Man*, for certain *Lands* claimed by him in *Zealand*. Besides, those of *New Neather-lands*, had since the Conclusion

clusion of the Late Treaty, made new Incurſions upon the Engliſh, and given them many new provocations ; and by their Charters they have Jura Belli within Themſelves, without Appealing firſt into Europe : And if after all this, His Majeſty hath ſuffered them according thereunto to reſcue themſelves from ſuch continued Vexations and Miſchiefs ; Can Any Prince think it ſtrange , or be ſurprized thereat, much leſs the moſt Chriſtian King ? (For whoſe Satisfaction this Paper ſeems to be more particularly Calculated) : Whereas He hath been pleaſed this very ſame year, to Order or Suffer (with his Privity) His Subjects to Re-poſſeſs themſelves in like manner by Force and Arms, of a certain Place called Cayenne, which they pretend to have been wrongfully poſſeſſed and kept from them by the ſame Weſt-Indie-Company.

And

And as to the business of *Cabo Verde*, and the taking of their Ships, and what else is alledged to have been done in those parts (except that of *Cabo Corco*): 'Twas but in the Month of *June last*, that the first Complaint was made thereof to His *Majesty*; and did he not immediately return for Answer, That He had given no Order or Direction to *Captain Holmes* (the Person complained of) for the doing thereof : That he did expect him Home very speedily ; and that , upon his Return , he would cause those matters to be Examined , and Right to be done them , and the Offenders punished ? And did not the said *Envoy Extraordinary* upon the *Twenty seventh day of July last*, deliver a *Memorial* to them to the like Effect ? And could more be said or done for their Satisfaction ? Yea , could their *Lordships* Themselves within their own Countries demand

mand more of any of their *Sche-pens*, or most *Inferiour Court of Justice*? And doth not the *Fourteenth Article* of the *Late Treaty* say in exprefs Terms, that *In case any thing should happen upon the Coast of Africa, either by Sea or Land, that Twelve Months time shall be given after Complaint, for the doing of Justice*: Yet did they not within about *Six or Seven weeks* after, Resolve to send a *Considerable Fleet* of *Theirs* into those Parts, to the number of *Ten Men of War* (besides the Ships of the said *West-Indie-Company*) under the Command of one *Van Campen*, and strengthened with a *Considerable Body* of their *Milice*, under the Command of one *Hertsberg*? And did they not within about *Six or Seven Weeks* after that, put a *Resolution* into the hands of the said *Envoy Extraordinary*, by their *Agent de Heyde*, and about the same time
give

give it to the *King his Master*, by their *Ambassador at London*, Denoting and containing the Instruction given to the said *Van Campen*?

And whereas they are pleased to Complement His *Most Christian Majesty* in the said Paper, as if upon his score in hopes of the good effects of his good Offices for the Accommodating of Matters, and for the making their Cause the more clear, they had hitherto forbore the Proceeding against His *Majesties Subjects*, as they might have done: Is it not therein expressly Declared and set down, that *That force was not sent thither barely to Defend what they had, and to take Care that nothing more should be Attempted upon them; but in down-right Terms, to Attacque and Fall upon His Majesties Subjects, and to Carve out their own Satisfaction and Reparation; And to pass by His doors for the doing thereof?*

thereof? And that, *Seconded* and *Backed* with *another Great Fleet* under their *Chief Sea-Officers*; An *Affront* and *Indignation* too great for the Name of *King* to Suffer and Digest without Just Resentment.

And moreover, whereas their *Lordships* had lately invited His Majesty of *Great Britain*, and other *Christian Princes*, to send *Fleets* into the *Midland-Sea* to Act jointly against those *Barbarians*; And that he did accordingly Declare unto them (in Writing, and by his *Envoy Extraordinary*) his Intentions of Sending, and that his *Fleet* should Act *Junctis Consiliis* with theirs: Yet so it is, that while it was Acting there, pursuant thereunto, and in Expectation of being *Seconded* and *Appnyed* by theirs, according to their Promise, *De Ruyter* was on a sudden Com-manded thence.

And

And whereas their *Lordships* would make the World believe, that they had proceeded with such Singular and Extraordinary *Franchise* and *Clearness* towards his said Majesty, in Communicating their Intentions and Designs (as abovesaid); Yet, *Is it not evident, that the said Orders must have been given to De Ruyther much about the same time?*

And though Sir *John Lawson* and His *Majesties Fleet* hapned to be in the *same Port* with *De Ruyther* when he quitted those Parts; yet neither did he in the least impart unto him his intentions of quitting the same, or whither he was going; and though the King of *Great Britain* hath since, several times pressed their *Ambassador* at *London* to be Informed whither he was gone, and upon what account; yet to this day His Majesty hath not been able to obtain any Satisfaction or Assurance concerning

cerning that matter : Whereupon, and all other Circumstances being laid together, He hath just reason to suppose and believe, that he is sent and employed against Him, And that while His Majesty was continuing (according to common Consent and Agreement between them) His *Fleet* against the *Common Enemies* of the very Name of CHRISTIAN, and at a season, when it more than ordinarily becom~~ed~~ every one to shew something of their zeal against them; Theirs is call'd off, and turn'd against Him. Nor is it to be imagined, that *De Ruyther's Instructions*, which are *Concealed*, should be more *Favourable* than those which were *Avowed* to be given to *Van Campen*.

And is it then to be wondred, that His Majesty shews himself a little Concerned? Or is it now to be doubted, who is the *Attacquer* or *Aggressor*? And if *De Ruyther*

is in one part of the World making Warr against Him; What is to be said against it, if His Majesty not having at this time in those Parts a suitable Force to Resist him, doth make use of what he hath nearer home to endeavour to secure himself, or to get something of theirs into his hands? Doth either *Common Right*, or His *Majesties Treaty with This Country*, oblige to seek Satisfaction only in that part of the World where the Injury is done? and so doth that at all alter the Case, because that their Forces acting against Him *out of Europe*, His do something against Them, *in Europe*?

His Majesty hath been very far from beginning with them in any Part of the World; but if at this time they are Actually with a Considerable *Fleet* of the *Estates* falling upon Him, and His *Subjects*; and He hath thereupon given Order to the stopping of some of their

(31)

their Ships in These Parts ; Will
not all the World Justifie His Ma-
jesty herein? And when withal,
Themselves also began the stopping
of Ships in These Parts, and that
He hath all those reasons of Com-
plaint against them above-men-
tioned.

Given at the Hague
this 16 of Sep-
tember, 1664.

G. DOWNING.

Of

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*Of the cruel Ingratitude,
Infidelity, and Insuffe-
rable Wrongs of the
Dutch.*



Here are so many
pressing Arguments,
for the justness of this
War, against the
Dutch, and so gene-
rally know, that

this Treatise will seem needless, and
impertinent; however it will not be
amiss in this juncture, to revive the
memory of such execrable Cruel-
ties, horrid Ungratitude, and insuffe-
rable Wrongs, and Abuses, the *Dutch*
have exercised from time to time

C

against

against us, to the intent I may irritate, and provoke further the already enraged Spirits of such English, who are willing to sacrifice their lives in the preservation of the Honour, and Safety of their King and Country.

It is not so long since, but it is easily remembred, who were the Rife, who under God was the *Maker*, and yet durst the ingratitude of these *Hogens*, prompt them to draw a sword against *Him*, that gave them being, and to whom they owe their being now in a condition of making this dispute about the Dominion of these Seas. And contend for the right of the Flag, whereas it is but as yesterday they had Licences, and for a Tribute, to fish therein, granted them by his Majesties Royal Predecessors. O insufferable impudence for Mushroom States to struggle with their *Maker* ! *Cesar* endured without exclamation the Senators Poyards, as whetted by a seeming just revenge; but when that of his own

Imp Brutus was presented against him, he covered his face, leaving the World with no less shame, then indignation, against so much unnatural Ingratitude : should Millions of such Barbarismes now crowd together, they would be all outdone by these peoples Inhumanities.

It would make your heart bleed, were you at *Palatooon*, to read there the inexpressible Cruelties of the *Dutch* written in bloody Capitals, what unconceivable *Conspiracies* did they contrive against the *English* in *America*, to their utter ruine and extirpation. But above all, who can forget those unspeakable Tortures the *Dutch* inflicted on the bodies of the *English* in *Ambeyna*, and afterwards cruelly butcher'd them : the Memory whereof, whilst Sun and Moon shall run their Heavenly course, or an English Spirit breath, can never be forgot, nay scarce forgiven.

If we consider how loud and

pressing the cry of blood is, or with what high severity God ever proceeds against it, though his wrath for some small time may seem to be asleep, we have just cause to believe that there is a heavy account must be given by the *Dutch*, for that execrable Tyranny of theirs, executed upon the *English* in that place; and am almost fully perswaded, that the time is now come, wherein his most *Gracious Majesty*, by the effusion of the blood of *Hollanders*, shall endeavour to appease our incensed God, for the innocent blood of ours which was plentifully spilt by them, as well in other parts, as both the *Indies*.

To take away a mans life without the course of Justice, though it be with the greatest civility, and easiness of death imaginable, is a crimson crime, and which God hath denounced Murder, and will punish accordingly; but to heighten, and multiply a death, withall the previous

ous Tortures that a passionate Diabolical Malice can invent, Cruelty inflict, or the frame of Mans body undergo, is so far from being Manly or Christian, that it is beyond Savageness and Beastiality, and Approaches that accursed frame of spirit, that *He* hath plung'd himself into, who sits in the horrid seats of darkness.

I shall only, briefly touch upon some particulars of this bloody History, as not delighting in such speculations, which acquaint the mind with Extremities, and Criticisms of sin, a relation which hath brutishly out-done all former Records, and Examples of Cruelty.

There hapning some differences in the *Indies*, between the Suppost of the *English* and *Dutch* Companies, a Treaty was agreed on in *London* in the Year 1613. Another at the *Hague* 1615. But neither effected any thing to purpose ; however 1619. There was a solemn compo-

sition of all those differences, and a Method laid down for their future proceeding, as well in Trade as otherwise; but in consideration of the blood and cost (as was pretended) the *Hollander* was at, in the expulsion of *Spaniards* and *Portugalls* out of the Isles of the *Moluccoes*, &c. And for the building Forts for the future security of the same, it was agreed on, that they should enjoy two Thirds of the Trade, the *English* the Third, and that the said Forts should be maintained by Taxes leavied on the Merchandize: their cheif Fort was at *Amboyna*, where the *English* had planted five Factories, the head of all the rest; a place of considerable strength, for it had four Bulwarks, with their Curtains; and upon each of these Points, six great Peices of Ordnance mounted, most Brass, the one side thereof is washed with the Sea, and the other divided from the Land, with a Ditch of five Fathom broad, very deep, and al-
wayes

ways filled with the Sea, in this Fort there were too hundred *Dutch* Souldiers, and a Company of free *Burgbers*, besides four hundred *Mardikers*, (as they call them) in the Town ready to serve this Fort or Castle at an hours warning; they having withall, several tall Ships in the Harbour, for Traffick, and defence.

The *English* had here in this Town, an house of their own, in which they lived under the Protection of the Castle, for two Years after the Treaty, and in respect thereof in amity on their sides with the *Dutch*. But after this time several debates arose, and by reason of the treacherous and unjust proceedings of the *Dutch*, the just and miserable complaints of the *English* were dispatched away to *Jaccatra*, now called *Nova Battavia*, where their grievances being not heard, they were sent into *England*, and discussed with *Holland*, but no favorable result

hence accrewed. Hereupon the differences encreasing, a sword was found by the *Hollanders* to cut asunder what their tedious disputes could not untie. On the eleventh of *February* 1622. In the Fort, the Sentinel secured upon suspicion, an inquisitive *Japoner*, who was put to the Torture, and thereupon he confessed, that He, and several of his Country-men, had plotted the surprizing of the Castle: upon this, other *Japoners* were tortured, and examined, who confessed the like; during the time of this Torture, which was four daies, several of the *English* went to the Castle, partly to do business, and partly to see these supposed Malefactors, not dreaming they were in the least concerned, having never had any converse with any of these Prisoners.

There was at the same time in the Castle, a debauched English-man, who for offering to set a Dutch-mans house a fire, was confined, and him

him they shewd the grievously tortured *Japoners*, telling him withall, that they had confessed, that the *English* were joyn'd with them, in this confederacy; assuring him, if he would not confess the like, he should be worse served; upon the Torture he confessed, as the rest had done: hereupon they instantly sent for what *English* there was in *Amboyna* to come immediately to the Governour, who obeyed the Summons; but they were no sooner entered the Castle, but secured, and sharply charged by the Governour, with this conspiracie; having so done, they seized the Merchandize of the *English-company*, into their own custody, with all their Books and Writings: nor did they omit securing the *English* in the rest of the Factories, whom they all threatned with the Torture, if they would not confess, what ever the Governour and the Fiscal would have them, the Major part being fully resolved to stand to

the truth, received their Hellish Torture, but the punishment was too great for man to bear, and so by their confessions helped the *Dutch* to murder themselves, as well as their poor innocent Country-men. Judge you by the manner following of their insufferable Torture, whether these poor Souls would not say any thing, nay dye willingly to be freed from it: thus they used them, first they hoisted the Prisoner up by the hands with a cord, on a large door, where they made him fast with two staples of Iron fixt on both sides, on the top of the door posts, extending his hands one from the other, as wide as they could stretch them; being thus made fast, his feet hung about two foot from the ground, which having extended as wide as they could, they fastned them to the Door Trees on each side; then they bound a cloath about his neck and face, so close no water should pass by; that done they poured the water softly on his head,

until the cloath was ~~all~~ up to the mouth, and nostrils, and somewhat higher; so that he could not draw breath, but must withall suck in the water, which being still continued to be poured in softly, forced all his internal parts, so that the water came out of his Nose, Ears, and Eyes; and often, as it were stifling and choaking him; at length taking away his breath, he falls into a swoond; then taking him down quickly, they make him vomit up his water: being a little recovered, they triced him up again, and poured in the water; taking him down thus five or six times, as often as they saw him faint: by this means his Body would swell twice or thrice as big as before, his Cheeks like great Bladders, and his Eyes staring and strutting out beyond his Fore-head; after this, as they found him obstinate in the maintenance of the truth, they would trice him up again, and with lighted Candles burn him in the bottoms of
the

the Feet, until the Fat thereof drop out the Candles, yet for all that apply fresh Candles; burning him under the Elbows, and in the palms of the Hands, as also under the Armpits, until his inwards might be plainly seen.

Having by their extorted and forced confessions, accused one the other, they were all thrown into a loathsome Dungeon, where having lain a while, they were brought to the Castle-yard, where they received Sentence of Death; before their suffering, they desired to take the Sacrament in Testimony of their innocency, but it was denyed them; how ever, they all Unanimously called men and Angels to witness, they dyed innocent of that Conspiracy was laid to their charge.

As I wish the occasion of publishing this at first had never been, so I wish Justice once had, the remembrance hereof may be for ever buried. But this breach being National

nal, and to this day but in part satisfied (by some signal Victories obtained over them, before and since his Majesties happy Restauration) and the blood there and elsewhere by them spilt, no doubt still crying loud, it had been unjust in the first publisher to have buried it in silence, and a great sin of forgetfulness in not reviving the remembrance: for as the beginning of these torments were from a causeless and slight suspicion of an improbable & ineffective plot, so by that means were we forced from our possessions in those parts, and the injury became complicated both against Justice and Interest.

I cannot but add unto their cruelty, the extream malice they bore to the *English* in those parts: *Polaroon*, one of the Islands of *Banda*, was taken by the *Dutch*, notwithstanding according to the Treaty 1619. they knew it was to remain in the possession of the *English*: but knowing withall, that it must be restored again, they

they exercise all the Malice in that Island, Hells consistory could assist them with: they first take all courses to make the Island little or nothing worth: they demolish and deface the Buildings, transplant the Nutmeg-trees, plucking them up by the roots, and carrying them into their own Islands, of *Nera* and *Poloway*, burning what Trees they thought unfit for Transplantations; nay, at last they found away to dispeople the Island, and to leave it so, that the *English* might make no use of it, worth their charge of keeping it. To effect which, they entertain a Run-away, the Son of an *Oranke* or Gentleman of *Polaroon*, who having committed some notorious fact, which deserved death, fled to the *Dutch* at *Nera*, acquainting the Governour, that the *Polaroons* had a designe with the help of the People of *Serran* in their *Curricurries*, to massacre all the *Dutch* in *Polaroon*, and *Polaway*. Immediately upon the *indicium* of this Male-

Malefactor, the Governour sent for the *Orankes* to him, of whom seventy came, which he secured, they knowing nothing of his design; and presently sent two hundred Men to *Palaroon* to secure the rest; having taken them Prisoners and brought to the Castle at *Nera*, they were secured with water and fire, as afterwards those of *Amboyna* were; two dyed on the Torture, and the rest, which were one Hundred and sixty, upon their one forced confessions, were condemned and executed; the Women were forthwith removed from *Palaroon*, and distributed into other Islands, subject to the *Dutch*, leaving that place destitute of the help of the Country people, without whom, neither the *Dutch* nor *English*, can maintain their Trade in the *Indies*.

Neither did their Treacheries, Wrongs, and Abuses, center here only, but stretch themselves out from *East* to the *West Indies*, practising

sing and perpetrating such inhumanities and injuries, as are not fit for Christians to nominate. For instance, be pleased to observe, that the Colonies of *New-England*, consisting of several Governments, have the *Dutch* settled on the *South-west*, of them, at the *Manatha's* or the *New-Netherlands*: and the *French* to the *North-east*, along the great River of *Canada*, who till of late have held a Friendly correspondence, and have afforded each other a mutual assistance against the common Enemy, the barbarous *Indians*.

About the Year 1646. the *Dutch* being reduced to a great exigence, and strait, by the *Indians*: implored the *English* aid and assistance, which immediately was sent them, under the command of one Captain *Underhil*, a Gentleman of excellent Courage, Prudence, and Conduct, who prizing Christian blood, beyond *Indian* Wealth and Treasure, (being proffered an Hoghead of their *Wam-*

am Pege, Indian Money, to withdraw the *English* Forces,) slighted their offer, and fell on those *Infidels*, in vindication of the *Dutch*, cutting off in one night, fourteen hundred of them, not without the loss of *English blood* considerably, and all to resettle (with the Assistance of the Almighty,) the *Hollander* in Peace and Safety.

But Ingratitude over-clouding these Heroick Actions, and their accustomed Treacherous, and barbarous Cruelty, extending it self from *East to West*, running in its proper Channel of *Dutch* infidelity, quickly sought out their Neighbours, their noble Friends and Defenders, the *English* : and nothing would serve the turn, but that they must return Destruction, for being the happy instruments of their then and former preservation : this their unworthy inequality of retribution (without putting into the ballance their former and latter inexpressible ingrati-
tudes) is
enough

enough to Chronicle the *Hollander*,
 Perfidious, Ungratefull, Bloody, and
 Cruel.

It is no difficult matter to make it
 appear, how they about six years af-
 ter indeavoured to repay the *English*
 kindness by their ruine: for in *March*
 1653. with presents and large pro-
 mises, they instigated and hired four
 of the grand Princes of those Terri-
 tories, a fierce barbarous and bloody
 People, fit Instruments for so horrid
 a design, on a Sabbath day, when all
 Families were at Divine Worship,
 unexpectedly to fall on the *English*,
 and to burn and slay what possibly
 they could; and for the better per-
 fecting this Diabolical Plot, they
 supplied the *Indians* with Arms and
 Ammunition, which were dispersed
 in all their habitations, they having
 a Ship sent them on purpose from
Holland, with all necessary tools, for
 the acting a second *Amboyna* Trage-
 dy.

But the Omnipotent God (who
 hath

hath ever been a most Merciful Pro-
 tector of the *English* in those parts,
 (as in the *Pequet War*, &c.) did through
 his infinite goodness, most timely, be-
 fore the bloody day of acting, cause
 an *Indian* that should have been
 an Executioner, to be a revealing
 Deliverer, who informed the Ma-
 gistrates of *Boston*, of the *Dutch* and
Indians bloody intentions; where-
 upon they requested several Mar-
 chants of that Town, with all expe-
 dition, to march forth toward the *In-
 dian* habitations, to see what they
 could discover. The first *Wigwams*
 or *Indian* Houses they searcht, they
 found them full of Arms and Am-
 munition, (which have ever been
 prohibited the *Indians* by the *En-
 glish*) all their Musquets were charg-
 ed with Powder and Ball, which,
 with some of the principal *Indians*,
 were carried to *Boston*; who upon ex-
 amination, confessed the *Dutch* had
 set them a work: all that we could
 then doe, was but to put our selves
 in

in our best Posture of Defence.

Having thus given you a summary account of some of their cruelties, I cannot omit one particular passage, Chronicled by themselves, wherein you may see in the cruel disposition of one, the bloody inclination of the whole Flemish Nation.

At the Siedg of *Leyden*, a Fort being held by the *Spanish* Party, was after taken by the *Dutch* by assault or storm. The Defendants according to the Law of Arms, were put to the sword, where one of the *Dutch*, in the fury of the slaughter, ript up the Captains body, and with a barbarous hand tore out the yet living heart, panting among the reeking bowels: then with his teeth rent it, still warm with blood, into gobbets, which he did spit over the Battlements, in defiance to the rest of the Army.

Now as we have with brevity displayed the cruelty and treachery of the Nature and Actions of the *Hollander*

Hollander, both at home and abroad, so we must not forget what hath been by them committed, since the year 1660. At which time it was his Majesties particular care, to conclude a strict League with the States General of the *United Provinces*, upon such equal Terms as would certainly not have been broken, if any Obligations could have kept them within the bounds of Justice, or Friendship: this League was inviolably kept and maintained on his. But in the year 1664. such and so many were the *Kings Decl.* complaints of his Majesties Subjects, abused and wronged by the ungrateful *Hollander*, that the King, with the Unanimous vote of both houses of parliament, was provoked to war, finding it a vain attempt to endeavour the prosperity of the three Kingdoms, by peaceable wayes at home, whilst the People thereof were still exposed to the injuries and oppressions of the States abroad.

His

His Majesty spent a whole Summer in negotiations and Endeavours, to bring them to reasonable terms, which, notwithstanding all He could do proved at length ineffectual, for the more his Majesty pursued them with friendly Propositions, the more obstinately and unworthily they kept off from agreeing thereunto: upon this ensued the War, in the year 1665. and continued to the year 1667. in all which time our Victories and their Losses were memorable enough, to put them in mind of being more faithful to their Leagues for the future.

Which Victories they endeavoured to stifle by misreporting them conquests to their People, over the then gallantly equipt *English* Navy; and particularly that of the third of *June*, 1665. under the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, a Narrative whereof was Printed for general satisfaction, and to prevent misreports, which are commonly through

through ignorance, or malice, be-
 gotten upon Occasions, of that Na-
 ture: and lest that signal Victory
 should be forgotten, in short, it was
 this; the *Dutch* Fleet was brought
 on our Coasts (in all probability) ra-
 ther in expectation of finding Ours
 in disorder, upon the proceeding
 foul weather, or by the Reports of
 our unreadiness; then from their
 own innate Valour, but they were
 much mistaken, for it cost his Royal
 Highness but little time to make
 ready, his fore-going care, and the
 cheerfulness of our men, having pre-
 vented all hazard of disorder, and the
 happy arrival of the Colliers, have-
 ing supplied us with, what we only
 wanted, Men, but not Courage: the
Dutch perceiving this, stood off to
 Sea, the number of their Ships being
 one Hundred and ten Sail, besides
 ten Fire Ships; we followed them till
 that Evening, and the next day
 forced them to fight: upon the whole
 matter, it pleased God to give his Ma-
 jestie

jesty a great and signal Victory, the
 Enemy being driven into the *Texel*,
 as far as the draught of water, and the
 condition of our Ships would per-
 mit, the day being also very far spent,
 the summe of all is, the Enemies
 whole Fleet was defeated, Thirty of
 them burnt or taken, *Opdam* with
 his Ship, blown up, as is supposed by
 a lucky shot in the Powder-room;
 most of their Admirals killed, with
 many more of their Principal Offi-
 cers; and according to their general
 computation, eight Thousand Sea-
 men and Soldiers; on our side only
 one Ship lost, with some other slight
 damage. The God of Heaven be
 praised for preserving his Royal
 Highness, to be the great instrument
 of so signal a success, and continuing
 him to the perfecting this *great work*
 in hand, to the honour of his Ma-
 jesty, and the welfare of his People.
 And that you may trace them far-
 ther, in their unworthiness and in-
 gratitude, this Victory, with the fear
 of

of being made no People, had no sooner brought them on their knees, and his Majesty out of his accustomed Clemency, and Commiseration, had received them into favour, by making Peace with them, but they returned to their usual custom, of breaking Articles, and supplanting our Trade. *For instance, the States were particularly ingaged, in an Article of the Treaty at Breda, to send Commissioners to his Majesty at London, about the Regulation of our Trade, in the East-Indies, but they were so far from doing it on that obligation, that when an Ambassador was sent over, to put them in mind of it, He could not in three years time, get from them any satisfaction, in the materials points, nor a forbearance of the wrongs his Majesties Subjects received in those parts.*

To give you an account of every particular wrong, and injury, the English suffered by the Dutch, in their East India factory, would be a

D

Task

Task as difficult to do, as to tell the spokes of a running Coach-wheel; let it suffice, his Majesty is thoroughly sensible of them from the just and miserable complaints of the Sufferers, and will now with Gods Assistance, now call them to a severe account for all their insufferable wrongs and abuses which the *East* could not contain; and therefore they went a little farther in the *West Indies*.

For by an Article in the same Treaty, his Majesty was to restore Surinam into their hands, and by Articles upon the Place confirmed by that Treaty, they were to give liberty to all the King of Englands subjects, in that Colony, to transport themselves, and their Estates, into any other of his Majesties Plantations. In pursuance of this agreement, the place was delivered up, and yet they detained all our men in it, only one eminent Person they sent away prisoner

for but desiring to remove according to
the Articles. ● ●

To what a height will this insolence and perfidiousness of theirs arrive to, if not timely check't and prevented? How arrogant and presumptuous will they be, if the bladder of their pride, blown up with violence, and oppression, be not suddenly prick't, and so let out the airy opinion of their supposed strength, and greatness; I know not what their arrogance and ambition, may prompt their precipitate indeavours, but if they think that our God above is deaf, and doth not hear the loud cries of the injured, and oppressed, and that his Vice-gerent, here on Earth, the King of *England*, will not endeavour the redress of his abused Person and People, they are worse then that impudent Impostor, who in despite of his Saviour, threw his dagger into the air, as if he would have stab'd Heaven therewith, but was at last forc't to con-

Jeſus, Vincisti Me Galilae.

They will now find hope, a good God to direct a great and gracious Prince, how to punish ſuch a vild and ingrateful People: not ſo ſupinous or careleſs, as the *Dutch* abuſively have pictured him, with his hands in his Pockets, as an idle ſpectator, looking on his Ships as they burn'd at *Chatham*. I confeſs it was a ſudain hot Feaveriſh fit, and unexpected; but let them have a care they have not many thouſand ſhaking cold ones for it.

———— *Nec Surdum, nec Tiresiam
quenquam eſſe Deorum.*

———— *They'l find
None of the Gods are either deaf or
blind.*

But to return where I left off, my paſſion carrying me a little from my preſent ſubject, though not from the preſent purpoſe. Our Ambaſſa-
dour

dour complaining of this behaviour, after two years solicitation, obtained an Order for the performance of these Articles; but Commissioners being sent, and two Ships to bring our Men away, the *Hollanders* according to their former practises, sent private Orders contradictory to these they had owned in publick, whereby our Commissioners journey thither, was to no other effect, then to bring away the poorer sort of people, and the prayers and cries of the wealthier for releif out of that captivity. Whither this practice participate not of the Nature of Hell, I will give any rational Man leave to judge; since the mouth of that infernal place stands alwayes gaping to receive, but will let none out. Thus notwithstanding his Majesty made complaints by Letters, to the States of *Holland*, of this unjust detention, yet never received one word of satisfaction.

It is not to be wondred that they

venture on these outrages upon the *English* in remote parts, when they dare be so bold, with his Majesties Royal Person, in their abusive pictures, so grossly, that as it is not fit to be named; so none but a beastly boarish *Flemming* would do it. But let *De Witt* look to it, he that would have the States of *Hollands* Arms over his head, and that of *Englands* pictured under his feet, I question not but he will find that the *Belgick* Lyon with his crack't Sheafe of Arrowes cannot defend his sides from being gored by the *English* Unicorn. Yet still see how patient his Majesty was, and still is in bearing these matchless contumelies, and abuses, represented in Pictures, false Historical Medals, and Pillars, this one would think sufficient to exasperate his Majestie into an high displeasure, since it is so evilly rescented by all his Majesties loving Subjects, and will undoubtedly be revenged: but his Majesty graciously declares, it is not what relates to his particular Self

Self, but the safety of our Trade, upon which the wealth and prosperity of *England* depends, the preservation of his people abroad from violence and oppression: and the *Hollanders* daring to affront us, almost within our very Ports, which move his just indignation against them; and what *English-man* will not be assisting with his life and estate, in so just a cause, wherein the honour of his King, and the welfare and safety of all his temporal concerns consist; surely if we have left any thing of an *English* spirit, we cannot but be herein active; and as *England* never wanted men of courage, so I hope she will not want power (if confidence may be put in the Arm of flesh) to chastise the Insolencies of our Enemies.

Who would have thought they durst have disputed the right of the Flag, a Prerogative so Ancient; it was one of the first of his Majesties Predecessors, and ought to be the last from which their Kingdome

should ever depart; it was heretofore by them never questioned, and I know not how it should, it was expressly acknowledged in the Treaty of *Breda*, and yet it was not only violated last Summer, but afterwards justified and represented by them abroad as ridiculous for us to demand. His Majestie may well call this an ungrateful insolence, since in the time of King *James*, and King *Charles* they never left cringing, till they got a permission to fish in our Narrow Seas, and thought it an high obligation, although they paid a large Tribute for so doing; large did I call it, no, but small, considering the vast benefit that did acrew unto them thereby. And now I think it will not be amiss, here in this place, to give you some account of this fishing-trade, according to my best information.

The Coasts of *Great Britain*, do yeild such a continual Sea-harvest, to all those who with diligence labour
in

in the same, that no time or season
 elapseth in the year, in which industri-
 ous men may not employ them-
 selves in fishing, which continueth
 from the beginning of the year, to
 the latter end, in some Port or other
 upon our Coasts; and therein such
 infinite shoales of Fishes are offered
 to the Takers, as may justly move
 admiration: the *Hollander* I am sure
 is not ignorant hereof.

The Summer fishing for Her-
 rings, begins about Mid-summer, and
 lasteth to the latter end of *August*:
 the Winter fishing for Herring,
 lasteth from *September* to the mid'st
 of *November*, both which extend
 from *Bugbones* in *Scotland*, to the
Thames mouth.

The fishing for *Cod*, at *Almby*,
Wirkinton, and *White-haven*, from
Easter to *Whitsontide*.

The Fishing of *Hake* at *Haberde-
 ny*, *Aberswith*, and other places be-
 tween *Wales* and *Ireland*, from *Whit-
 sontide* to *Saint James tide*.

The Fishing of *Cod* and *Ling*, about *Padstow*, within the Lands, and *Severn* from *Christ-tide*, to *Mid-lent*.

The Fishing for *Cod*, on the *West* part of *Ireland*, from the beginning of *April*, to the end of *June*.

The Fishing of *Pilchars*, on the *West* of *England* from *St. James-tide* to *September*.

The Fishing for great *Scalping*, and many other sorts of Fish, about the Islands of *Scotland*, and in several parts of the *Brittish Seas*, all the year long.

And that you may know what plenty of fish we have in our Seas, not many years since, upon the Coasts of *Devonshire*, in one day were taken five hundred Tun of fish, and about the same time three thousand pounds worth of fish in one day, were taken at *St. Ives* by *Cornwall* in small Boats; others of the same Party adventuring in a Calm, among the *Holland Busses*, not far from *Robin-*

hood

oods-bay, returned presently to *Whit-*
by, full fraught with Herrings; and
 reported, that they saw some of those
 Busses take ten, twenty, and four and
 twenty Lasts of Herrings at a
 draught, most of them returning with
 an hundred Lasts of Herrings in one
 Bus, into *Holland*.

At another time it was observed,
 that a Fleet of Colliers returning
 from *New-Castle* to *London*, about
 the Well near *Flamborough-head*,
 met with such multitude of *Cod*,
Ling, and *Herrings*, that one among
 the rest, drew up in a small time, as
 many as were sold for neer upon as
 much as her whole lading of Coales
 amounted to, and some hundreds of
 Ships might have been there laden in
 two dayes and two nights.

Out of which wonderful affluence
 and abundance of Fish swarming up-
 on our Seas, that we the better per-
 ceive the Infinite gain which the
Dutch make thereof, and by that
 means, how infinitely beholding they
 are:

are unto us. I shall insist upon the number of fishing Vessels, they have formerly and lately employed upon our coasts, and by their vast income, how they have increased in Shipping, in Mariners, in Trade, in Towns and Fortifications, in Power abroad, in publick Revenue, in private Wealth; and lastly, in all manner of Provisions, and store of things necessary.

How poor and low these *Hogben Moghens* were, in *Q. Elizabeths* time, is unknown to few: at which time *France* tyred with labour, the striving of her own children, had caused in the bowels of her state, and child by the cold distrust conceiv'd of the revolted *Hollanders* success, (rebellling against their lawful Sovereign) deserted them into despair, as well as other Neighbouring Princes: then may they remember, how *England* open'd her tender arms, to receive their Fugitives, and her purse to pay their Soldiers: so that a foot of ground can-

not be called theirs, that owes not a third part to the expence, Valour, or Counsel of the *English*, of whom such glorious spirits have expired in their defence, as have been thought at too too mean a rate, to double the value of what they thought for.

Did not the *English* dispute their Title at *Ostend*, till they had no Earth to plead on, the very ground failing them before their Valours; yet whilst fighting there, not only against the Flower of the *Spanish* Army, but the Plague, Hunger, and cold despair; so that it may be said without Hyperbole, the Nobility and Gentry, Queen *Elizabeth* lost, doubled the number, the cruelty of *Spains* great *Philip* had left you.

The Assistance that wise Queen gave them, was good self-policy; she made them able to defend themselves against *Spain*, and was so at the Pole; but they who inable them to offend others, as her successors have done, have gone beyond it
questi-

questionless had this Thorne been removed out of the *Spaniards* side, he might have been feared too soon, to grasp his long intended Monarchy, were the *Spaniard* possessed Lord of the *Low-Countries*, or had the States General the wealth and power of *Spain*, the rest of *Europe*, might be like a People at Sea, in a Ship on Fire, that could only chuse whither they would drown or burn.

We have cherished this starveling viper too long in our warm bosomes, and now doth not only hiss at, but indeavour to sting those who brought them to life, from almost an irremediable condition.

Since we succoured them abroad, and gave them leave to fish in our Seas, pray consider their vast increase of Shipping.

They had many y ears since, seven hundred Strand-boats, four hundred Evars, and four hundred Gallies, Drivers and Jod-boats wherewith the *Hollanders* fish on their

their Cloasts, every one of these employing another Ship, to fetch Salt, and carry the Fish into their own Country; being in all three thousand sail, maintaining and setting at work at least fourty thousand Persons, Fishers, Tradesmen, Woman and Children.

Besides they have an hundred Dager-boats, one hundred and fifty tuns a peice, or thereabouts; seven hundred Pinds and Well-boats, from sixty to an hundred tuns a peice, with altogether fish upon the Sea of *England*, and *Scotland*, for *Cod* and *Ling* only, and these too for the most employ other Ships, to bring them Salt, and carry the Fish home, making in all sixteen hundred Ships, which maintain and imploy at least four thousand Persons of all sorts. For the *Herring* season, they have at least sixteen hundered Busses, all of them only fishing on our Coasts, and every one of these maketh work for three other Ships which attend

attend her; the one to bring in Salt from forrein parts, the other to carry that Salt and Cask to the Buffes, and to bring back the *Herrings*, and the third to transport the said Fish into forreign Countries: so that the total number plying the Herring-fishing, is six thousand four hundred.

Moreover, they have four hundred Vessels at least, that take Herring at *Yarmouth*, and there sell them for ready-money: so that the *Hollander* (besides their three hundred Ships fishing on their Coasts) have at least eight thousand and four hundred Ships only maintained by the Seas of *Great Britain*, by the which means principally, *Holland* being not so big, as one of our Shires in *England*, conteining not above twenty eight miles in length, and twenty three in bredth, have increased the number of their Shipping, to at least ten thousand sail, and to that number they add in a manner daily, although the Country it self affords them
neither

neither Materials, nor Victuals, nor Merchandise to be accounted of, towards their setting forth.

Secondly, let us consider the increase of their Mariners, from the number of their Ships, fishing on our Coasts, which as we said before, were eight thousand four hundred, we must allow more hands to the fishing concern, then for bare sailing; if suppose ten men to every ship, one with another, the total of Mariners and Fishers, will amount to fourscore and four thousand¹⁰⁰; out of which number, they continually furnish their longer Voyages, to all parts of the World; for by this they are not only inabled to brook the Sea, and to know the use of the Tackle and Compass, but are likewise instructed in Trade, and in the Principles of Navigation and Pilotage; insomuch as their chieftest Navigators, have had from home their education and breeding: and hence they are become, as skilful and knowing

knowing in all the Sands, Sholes, Creeks and Channels belonging to our Coasts, as the best of our Pilots.

Thirdly by reason of those multitudes of Ships and Mariners, they have extended their Trade to all parts of the world, and therein (to speak the truth,) have out-thrown all ever yet have used the Sea, many Bars length, exporting in most of their Voyages, Herring and other Fish, returning in exchange, the several commodities of other Countries.

From the *Southern* parts, as *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal* for our Herrings, they return Oyl, Wine, Prunes Hony, Wool, Grain, with store of forragin coyn; from the *Streights*, Velvets, Sattins, and all sorts of Silk, Allom, Currants, all Grocery ware, with much Money.

From the *East* Country, for our Herrings, they bring home Corn, Wax, Flax, Hemph, Pitch, Tar, Soap-

Soap-ashes, Iron, Copper, Steel, Clap-board, Wainscoate, Masts, Timber, Deal-boords, *Polish*-dollars, and *Hungary*-gilders. From *Germany*, for Herrings, and other Salt-fish; Iron, Steel, Glass, Mill-stones, Rhenish-wines, Battery-plate for Armour, with other munitions; also Silk, Velvets, Rashes, Fustians, Potatoes, and such like *Frankfort* Commodities, with store of *Rix-dollars*.

From *Brabant*, they return for the most part ready-Money, with some Tapestries, Sayes and Hull-shops: yea, some of our Herrings are carried as far as *Brasile*; and that which his more strange, and much to our shame, above four hundred of their Ships, fish with ours at *Yarmouth* within Ken of land, uncontrould, making us pay ready-money for our fish, caught by them on our shores.

Fourthly, by this their large extent of Trade, (originally derived from

from the benefits they have received from the Kingdom of *England*, they are become as it were Devotions of the whole World, whereby they have within a Century or more of years, so enlarged their Towns, that the major part of them, are as big again as they were before; for instance, *Amsterdam*, *Leyden*, and *Middleborough*, having been lately above twice enlarged, and their Streets and Buildings so orderly set forth, that for Beauty and Strenght, they may compare with most, upon which they bestow infinite sums of Money, all originally flowing from the bounty of our Seas; from whence, by their labor and industry, they derive the beginnings of all their Wealth and Greatness, and particularly for the Havens of the aforesaid Towns, whereof some of them cost Forty, Fifty, or an Hundred Thousand pounds.

Fifthly, by reason of the number of their Shipping, and Mariners, and

and so great a Trade occasioned by
 fishing principally, they have not
 only strengthened and fortified them-
 selves at home, to repell any further
 Polemick attempts of the King of
Spain, but have likewise stretched
 their power to the *East* and *West-*
Indies; in many places whereof they
 are Lords of the Sea-coasts, and
 have likewise fortified on the Main,
 where the King and People are sub-
 ject to their devotion, and our coun-
 try-men the *English*, lying open to
 all the out-rages, a cruel and insult-
 ing Tyrant can inflict upon them. So
 formidable they are both by Sea,
 and Land, that none but a *Carolus a*
Carolo, knows how to lore their top-
 saile of their insufferable Pride, and
 bring by the Lee, their matchless in-
 solence.

Sixthly, how mightily the pub-
 lick Revenue and Customes of the
 State are increased, by their fishing,
 may appear in that about forty or
 fifty years since, over and above the
 Customes,

Customes of the Mercandize, Excises, Licenses, Wastage and Lastage, there was paid to the State for Custom of Herrings, and other Salt-fish, and Cask paid for Wastage, which cometh at least to as much more: besides a great part of their Fish sold in forraign parts for ready money, for which they commonly export for the finest Gold and Silver; and coming home recoyn it of a baser allay, under their own stamp, (witness the scarcity of our old Gold) which is no small means to augment their Treasure.

Seventhly, as touching their private wealth, it will appear by the abundance of Herring, and other fish by them taken. For instance, during the War between the King of *Spain*, and the *Hollander*, the *Dunkirkers*, by taking, spoyling, and burning the Busses of *Holland*, and setting great ransome on the Fishermen, enforced them to compound for great Sums of Money, that they might

might fish quietly one year, where-
 unto the next year after the Fisher-
 men among themselves were to pay
 a dollor upon every last of Herrings,
 towards the maintenance of certain
 Ships of War, to convoy and secure
 them in their fishing; by reason
 whereof, there was a Record kept
 of the several last of Herrings taken
 that year, and it appeared thereby,
 that in one half year, there was taken
 three hundred thousand last of Her-
 rings, which being at twelve pound
per last, amounteth to three Millions
 and six hundred thousand pounds;
 whereas at sixteen, twenty, and thir-
 ty pounds they are sold in other
 Countries.

This great Trade of fishing, em-
 ploying so many Ships at Sea, must
 consequently maintain a very great
 number of Tradesmen, and Artizens
 at land; as Spinsters, and Hemp-
 winders for Cables, Cordage, Yarn,
 Twine for Nets, and Lines,
 Weavers to make Sail-cloaths, Re-
 ceivers,

ceivers, Packers, Dressers, Tacklers, Coopers, Blocks, and Bowl-makers, for ships, Keelmen and Labourers, for removing and carrying fish, Sawyers for planks, Carpenters, Shipwrights, Boat-men, Brewers, Bakers, and a number of others, whereof a great part may be maimed Persons, and unfit to be otherwise employed, besides the maintenance of all their several Wives, Children & Families; and further, every man or maid-servant, or Orphan, having any poor stock, may venture the same in their fishing voyages, which affords them ordinarily great increase, and is duly paid according to the proportion of their gain; this makes them have so few Beggars among them, and we so many, in not finding out such like means, to imploy the poorer sort of people; the appurtenances hereunto belonging, will cost us no more than theirs did; and since we have the propriety of the Seas, we want only industry to effect this purpose.

Lastly,

Lastly, *Holland* is so poor of it self, that it yeldeth little, saving some few Hops, Madder, Butter and Cheese; yet notwithstanding, by reason of his Art of fishing, aboundeth plentifully in all manner of Provisions, as well for Life as Luxury, nay for defence too; all which they not only have in competent proportion for their own uses, but are likewise able from their several Magazines, to supply other Countries.

The premises considered, it maketh much to the ignomy and shame of this Kingdom, that God and Nature offering us so rich a Treasure, even to our own doors, we notwithstanding neglect the benefit thereof, and by paying mony to the ungrateful *Hollander*, for the fish of our own Seas, impoverish our selves to enrich them.

But thanks to Almighty God, that hath put it into his Majesties heart to put a stop to their further proceedings herein, and do not
 E doubt

doubt but he will once more make them acknowledg, that the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas belong to him alone, his Majesties Prerogative by immemorable prescription, continuall usage and possession, the acknowledgment of all Neighbours, States, and the Municipal Laws of this Kingdom, and that unto him (by reason of the said Sovereignty,) the Supream command and jurisdiction over the passage and fishing in the same rightfully appertaineth.

Why may not the *English* then make the same advantages of these Seas, as the *Dutch*, whom we are now chastiseing, not for their industry therein, but for their ingratitude, incivility, and rag-manners? The task will not be very difficult, if this method may be observed as followeth.

By erecting two hundred and fifty Busses, of reasonable strength and bigness, there will be employment found for a thousand Ships, and for

at least twenty thousand Fishermen and Mariners at Sea, and consequently for as many Laborers, and Tradesmen at Land. The Herrings taken by those Busses, will afford the King twenty thousand pound Custom outward, and for Customes returned inward, three hundred thousand pound and more.

We have Timber sufficient, and at reasonable rates, growing in this Kingdom, for the building these Busses, and every Shire affordeth men of able and hardy bodies, fit for such employment, who now live poorly and idly at home; Provision we have cheap enough, and great plenty thereof, and our Shores and Harbours are near those places, where the Fish do haunt; for drying our Nets, Salting and Packing our Fish, and for succour in stress of weather, we may bring our fish to Land, Salt and Pack it, and from some parts of this Kingdome, be at our Markets in *France, Spain, or Italy*, before

the *Hollanders* can get home.

But this we shall the better and sooner do, if we consider and endeavour to reforme certain wants, and abuses, which heretofore hath hindred us, from effecting this good and great work; whereof these that follow, are none of the least.

The non-observance, (or but slightly) of the old Custom, and the Statute Laws, for observing fish-dates, from whence scarcity of flesh proceedeth: Thus fish being not bought so frequently as it ought to be, the want of sale decayeth the Trade thereof.

Want of order and direction in our fishing, every man being left to himself, and every man fishing as liketh him best. Whereas amongst the *Hollander*, two of the best experienced Fishermen are appointed to guide the rest of the Fleet, and the rest are bound to follow them, and so cast their lines according to their discretion. Again, the *Hollanders*

see

set forth in *June*, to find the shoal of fish; and having found it, dwell amongst it till *November*; whereas We stay till the Herrings come home to us, and sometimes suffer them to pass by us, ere we look-out, our Herring fishing continuing only seven weeks at most, and theirs twenty.

The *Hollanders* Busses are great and strong, and able to brook foul weather, whereas our Cobbles, Crayes, and Boats, being small and thin-sided, are easily swallowed by a rough Sea, not daring to adventure far in fair weather.

The *Hollanders* are industrious, and no sooner are discharged of their lading, but presently put forth for more; whereas our *English*, after they have been once at Sea, do commonly never return again, till their money taken for their fish be spent, and they in debt.

The *Hollanders* do retain the Merchants, who during the herring

season, do~~e~~ duly come to the places where the Busses arrive, and by joyn-
ing together in several Companies, do presently agree for the lading of forty Busses at once; and so being discharged, they may return speedily to their former fishing; whereas our Fishermen, uncertain of their Chapmen, are forced to spend much time in putting off their fish by parcels.

What else may be considered in this particular, I will leave to the serious thoughts of better Head-peices than my own.

Thus as I have given you a summary account of the vast advantges, which will accrue unto us, by the regular, orderly, and industrious fishing on our own Coasts, so I have briefly related how highly indebted the *Hollander* is to the King of *England*, for his wealthy fishing-Trade; yet they are so far from acknowledging any debt, that instead thereof, they have most unworthily thrown dirt in his Majesties face; a
Graci-

Gracious Prince, who hath endeavour'd by kindnesse, to charm these swarming Frogs, who are now ready to become an *Egyptian* Plague, by croaking against him, in his own Waters. They say *Hollands* opulent and wealthy Citty *Amsterdam* was founded on Herring-bones. For all my just animosity against the *Dutch*, as an *Englishman*, I cannot but be somewhat afflicted, to see the *Dutch* hazard the reducing it into its first Principle, by this War with *England*.

Here now let me crave leave to address my speech to this ungrateful Neighbour, and thus a little expostulate with him.

1. Hath not his Sacred Majesty been alwayes so *tender* of his Royal word, that he made with you before he left the *Hagae*, and the preservation whilst you needed it, and friendship, since God hath inabled you to subsist, as he scarce had see

foot on his Royal Throne here, before the fence of your safety, no less than of his inspired him, with an earnestness, to renew, or strengthen his Royall Alliance with you, not so observable in respect of any Neighbour beside, doubling I am sure in retaliation, the poor and few marks of gratitude have dropt from you; rather expunging his kindnesses, with your more frequent injuries, and imputing your failing, to the less courtly nature of your soile and people; then the want of gratitude and civility, to so potent a Neighbour as *Britain*, who next to God, may be styled your *Maker*, who hath dispensed with thousands of dangers and inconveniences for your sake?

2. Have you not had liberty to trade, and to become Denisons; nay so graciously you have been used by his Sacred Majesty, and his Royal Father, even to admiration, that you had power to buy and purchase Land
in

in fee simple, tale or otherwise in any of his Cities and Countries; no mark of distinction being imposed, in relation either to Honour, Profit, or Justice; Witness the Acts of Naturalizing so many of your Spawn, in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth years of his present Majesties Reign.

3. Do not the Maritan Towns of *Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, &c.* abound with the issue of those swarms, the very sound and noise of their fellowes Calamities, had driven out of their Hives?

And notwithstanding the present just War his Majesty hath proclaimed against the states General of the United Provinces, he hath mercifully provided for the afore-said *Dutch-Inmates*, & all such who are necessitated to withdraw their Persons and Estates out of those Countries: nay, observe his Majesties special care of your people inhabiting this his Kingdom, in his

own words. And because there are remaining in our Kingdoms, many Subjects of the States General of the United Provinces, We do declare, and give our Royal Word, that all such of the Dutch Nation, as shall demean themselves Dutiful towards Us, and not correspond with Our Enemies, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates, & free from all molestations & and trouble of any kind; how illy you have deserved this continuance of so many kindnesses, I dare appeal to your own Consciences, or any impartial Person to judge.

4. Can you think so wise a Council as this Kingdom was steered by, did not apprehend; that though the making you free might fortify the Queens out-works; yet it could not but as much dismantle the Royal Fort of Monarchy? I know not whither you were a president to the late Usurper, who for many years, steeped the three Kingdoms in their own blood: but sure I am, your Principles

Principles may teach Subjects to depose their Princes, and be no losers by the bargain ; which (by the way) hath rendred you unpleasant or unacceptable to all Neighbor Monarchs, fearing by your practices you will furnish their subjects with pretences upon all occasions of advantage to do the like.

5. Was not the assisting you an occasion of our invasion in eighty eight, by a Navy held invincible in the Creed of *Rome*, till the more glorious Valours of the *English* (assisted by the Lord of Hosts) had cleanly confuted the Popes Title, even to the amazement of the *Clists*, and wonder of the World? The only reason then that kept King *Philip* from heading a Royal Army in his own Person, was the fear he did apprehend of his being cast in his passage out of *Spain*, (as his Father *Charles* the Fifth was) upon the British shore, knowing the *English* were cordial in your preservation, then ever to suffer

suffer him to come and goe in Peace, when he came on so bloody an errand.

6. And though he, as a Magnanimous Prince, and so great a Monarch as he was, yet he did often desire his *Sister of England* to hear his just defence, for his so rigorous proceedings; She refusing to dispute the truth of your complaints, presuming it more probable for a stranger to be a Tyrant, then that the Natural Inhabitants upon a slighter cause, cast themselves into the no less bloody, then scorching flames of a Civil and uncertain War, She seeming rather to forget the Obligations She owed him, either as a private Person or Brother, when he was King of *England*, then her Neighbours oppressions. I shall not need here draw blood in your faces by application, your Consciences (if you have any such thing left) will do it for me.

7. Were not your messengers received

ceived into *England* in the quality of Embassadors, they being then too modest to own higher Titles, then of *Poor Petitioners*, casting themselves prostrate at the feet of no less Potent Tribunal, then what you were admitted to in the quality of Embassadors the other day, and the which you now fight against; at which time, (I blush to think thereof) your Embassadors was pleased to say, *that in this conjuncture they would condescend to strike to Us, if we could assist them against the French; but upon condition, that it should never be taken for a President hereafter, to their prejudice:* this was such a condition which would soon have reduced us to a miserable and contemptible condition, Did not your Ambassador forget himself, what and where he was, to be admitted into the quality of an Ambassadour, was an honour you could never have attained to, but through the Clemency of a gracious Prince? your Messengers in the same quality
but

but narrowly escap'd the Gallows, when they went with their Petition to his *Catholick Majesty*? And did not his late Sacred Majesty, out of his Princely goodness imbroider your Messengers with Titles, unworthy such ingratitude, as you afterwards shewed him and his, against your Alliance then made and professed?

8. Have you not opened your Arms, to receive those into your Councils and pay, that even the whole World doth blush at the reflection of so horrid an Act; such is it that tears fall on my Pen at its Relation, as if it should say, thou art not able to express blackness? Wherein *Holland*, canst thou glory? not with colouring it with a charitable Protection? O no! Then what satisfaction can you give the World; or fancy to your selves, when you shew a President how to protect the most horrid Regicide that ever drew breath, such as are culpable of no less crime then the blood of the best
of

of Kings, and one who espoused you as it were into his Royal Family?

9. Nay, see farther you ingratitude, that no sooner Providence had measured out the Kingdom into Peace, by restoring our dread Sovereign unto his undoubted Right, and the words of a firm Alliance and Amity, (concluded betwixt him and you,) scarce cold in his mouth, but what wonderful outrages you committed on our Ships and Merchants, in almost all places and Ports, where you could either find or meet them, but especially there, where you were able to treble the *English* power and strength, who if equally but Man'd or Shipt, would have reduced your *Brandy*-courage into that combustion which they say that *Wine* bears, and that only by its flames to behold your own ruines: nay, such was your ingratitude, as if nothing were more indifferent to you, then who were happy, so *England* were miserable?

10. If you were not willing for those

those many years, to come stealing and bribing the *Usurpers* so long for your fishing, why should you be so tutchy now, with such as inquire whether it was worth your cost, or their Honour, to defend the propriety thereof, to the utmost hazard of their lives and fortunes? I understand that the late *Usurpers* did not only give you the fish, but baits to catch them, (*Lampries* I mean) loaden by boatfulls out of the *Thames*, which they would never have done, had they been as full of circumspection as that Creature is reported to be of eyes, this kindness to you (as all other kindnesses shown to you use to do) made you so insolent as to fly in their face, for which they were forced to bring you into better manners, witness the several Victories they obtained over you in the year, 1652. But more especially, that neer *Portland*, wherein you were totally overthrown, imputing your want of success, to want of powder; but I think those few of
yours

yours which were lent, they sent home with a Powder.

Lastly, all this considered, why may not his Majesty assume to himself, the right of disposure and regulation of that which is undoubtedly his own? and why may he not take, till by you, that never-questioned style of Lord of the *Brittish* Ocean? as well as you at *Guiny*, and the *East-Indies*, that strive with your *Maker*, who shall be most *High* and *Mighty*.

With these *Expostulations*, pray take some of these following *Queries*.

Some pertinent and necessary *Queries* to the present Subject.

1. What other Alliance can afford you so safe Harbourage in case of foul weather at Sea, as *England* *Scotland* and *Ireland*? if none, whether contingencies driven in by storm under our shelter, your *West*, and *East-India*, and *Straits-men*, may not exceed all the *Coales* and *Tobacco Prizes*, *De Ruyter*, or any

any under him, shall scrape up in his Naval expedition ?

If the raising a Flying Army in the *Netherlands*, may not one time or other be reduced to such a faction, especially when headed by one that cannot keep the same Consort with you, as to cause the resolving you into the first Principles of both *Poor, Distressed, and Oppressed* ? Nay, it may be, further reduce you to be Vassals to some of your right or left-hand Neighbours, whose aim is wholly to root up that Vine, which they perceive is likely to ecclipse ; but more willing to destroy the glories of their rights, and benefits of their Traffick and Trade.

3. If *Venice* may not improperly be called the Signet on *Neptunes* right hand ; whether *England* and the *Netherlands* being in a strait confederacy, may not be styled his two Arms ? By which, in relation to their shipping, he embraceth the Universe.

4. Whether

4. Whether your *Maiden Towns* (as you call them) may not longer enjoy that Title under the Alliance of *England*, who hath many more rich and beautiful Havens and Harbours, then any other Neighboring Nation.

5. Whether the making an honourable Peace with *England*, by complying with her just commands, may not be accounted putting of Money to more than common Interest?

6. In case it so happens, whether their *Wisdoms* do not cease too dangerous and chargable Wars; the which if not done, may not be the sole cause of having it said, *their blood was upon their own heads*?

7. Whether in case *Zealand*, or any other of your Provinces irritated by the inconveniences that must inevitably follow, may not be tempted to divide, and adhere to the stronger and *honestest side*? And which that is your *Wisdoms*, may easily resolve from the dispute, his Royal Highness, and the incomparable *Rupert* gave

gave your ~~Men~~ *here*, *Opdam*?

8. Whether the *World* may not afford *Us* and *You*, a sufficient trade without intruding, or encroaching on each others Interests?

9. Whether Monarchs do, or can look upon you under a milder aspect, then Traitors, without a *tacit* consent of the like power resident in their People; whereas *England* doth and ever did esteem you in a more honourable relation and interest; for though you, like the Dial of *Ahaz*, recoiled so many degrees back in the Sphear of policy, it is Naturally more proper for that hand, and that power which first made you a free State, to be touched with an inclination ever to maintain that Honour and Interest, which the blood of so many of their brave Country-men hath expired in the setting it up?

10. Whether, as you are compared to the *Ant* for industry, so in this, as one saith, the *Ant* is a wise Creature, but a shrewd thing in a Garden

or Orchard, and truly so are you; where ever you light in a pleasant or rich soyl, like Succours and lower Plants, you rob from the root of that Tree, which gave you shade and protection. Thus let me tell you, your Wisdome is not indeed Heroick; as courting an Universal good, but rather narrow and restrictive, as being a Wisdome, but for your selves; which to speak plainly, is descending into craft; and is but the sinister part of that which is really Noble and Cœlestical. Nay, in all, they hold so true a proportion with the *Emmet*, as you shall not find that they want so much as the sting?

11. Whether *Holland* affords not the People one commodity beyond all other Regions, if they die in perdition, they are so low, that they have a shorter cut to Hell, then the rest of their Neighbours: And for this cause, perhaps all strange Religions throng thither, as naturally inclining towards their Center: Besides,

sides, their riches shew them to be *Pluto's* Region; and you all know, what part that was which the Poets did of old assign him?

12. Whether the Duke *d'Alva's* taxing of the tenth penny on the *Netherlands*, did not fright it into a Palsy, which all the Mountebanks they have bred since, could never tell how to cure: for at the approach of a Waggon, the Earth shall shake as if it were Ague-strucken?

13. Whether if Mount *Aetna*, be Hells mouth or fore-Gate, *Holland* be not the Postern; for some call it the Port *Esquiline* of the world, where the whole Earth doth vent her crude black gore, which the Inhabitants scrape away for fewel, as men with spoons do excrements from Civit-Cats.

14. Whether Escutcheons are not as plentiful in *Holland*, as Gentry is scarce; for every man there is his own Herald, and he that hath but wit enough to invent a Coat, may challenge

challenge it as his own: A Coat they must have, though their Ancestors were never known, which in spite of Heraldry, shall bear their Atchievment, with an Helmet for a Barron at least, Marry the Field perhaps shall be charged with three Baskets to shew what trade his Father was.

15. Whether the *Dutch* People, are so generally Boorish, but that most of them may be bred a States-man, they having all this gift, not to be so nice conscioned, but that they can turn out Religion to let in Policy.

16. Whether their Country is not the God they worship, War their Heaven, Peace their Hell, and the *Spaniard*, the Devil, they hate, Custome their Law, and their Will their Reason?

17. Whether the *Hollander* was not bred before Manners were in Fashion, and that makes his conditions as Boorishly-churlish as his breeder Neptune?

18. Whe-

18. Whether complement be not an idleness they were never trained up in, and that's the Reason of their happiness, that Court-Vanities have not stole away their minds from business ?

19. Whether the *Hollander*, had he not been a Subject to *Spain*, would not have loved the Nation better; and that which confirms their eternal hate, is, that they know the World remembers they were once the Subjects of that most Catholick Crown ?

20. Whether their Shipping is not the *Babel* which they boast on, for the glory of their Nation; It is indeed a wonder; and they will have it so, but we may well hope they will never be so Potent at Land, lest they shew us how doggedly they can insult where they get the Mastery ?

21. Whether equality of number, when they meet our Ships at Sea, be not as dreadful to them, as a *Falcon*, to a *Mallard*, from whom their best remedy is to steale away : But if they

they come to blows, they want the valiant stoutness of the *English*, who will rather expire bravely in a bold resistance, than to stain their Honour by an ignoble flight.

22. Whether *Democracy* be not the best Government for the *Low Countries*, since there had need be many to rule such a Rabble of rude ones? Tell them of a King in jest, and they will cut your throat in earnest.

23. Whether there is under Heaven such a Den of several Serpents as *Amsterdam* is? You may be what Devil you will, so you push not the States with your Horns.

24. Whether the *Dutch* place their Republick in a higher esteem than Heaven it self, by their boundless Toleration; and had rather cross upon God than it? For whosoever disturbs the Civil Government, is liable to punish-

F ment;

ment, but the Decrees of Heaven, and Sanctions of the Deity, any one may break uncheck't by professing what false Religion he please.

Lastly, Whether they had not rather keep an old fault, in which they discover manifold and manifest errors, than in an easie change to meet a certain Remedy?

Hi



*His Majesties Propriety
and Dominion over the
British Seas clearly as-
serted; And some other
of the Dutch Insolen-
cies detected.*

IT is easie to be proved by the
Ancient Interpreters of the
Mosaical Law, That the Sea
is no whit less capable of
private Dominion, than the Land.
In *Numbers* you shall find it ex-
pressly written, *And let your bor-
ders be the Great Sea; that is* (as the

bins comment on the place) the Main Ocean and its Islands.

You may read, that *Pompey* the Great, being Admiral of a great Navy, had a Commission given him by the Senate, as absolute Lord of the Sea; nay many of the *Roman* Historians have called the Sea their Sea, because it was in subjection to, being wholly subdued by, the *Roman* Power. *Thy borders are in the midst of heart of the Sea*, saith the Prophet *Ezekiel* of the *Tyrians*: and it is affirmed in ancient History, That the City of *Tyre* built by *Agenor*, made not only the Neighbouring-Sea, but what Seas soever her Ships sailed in, to be of her Dominion.

There was an ancient Custom used in the East, That when great Kings had a design to bring any Nation

Nation under their power, they commanded Water and Earth, the pledges of Empire and Dominion, to be delivered unto them; conceiving that the command of the Sea, as well as of the Land, was signified by such a Token.

And if we take a view of these late times, as to the Rights and Customs of Forreign Nations, we shall find, that the Commonwealth of *Venice* hath enjoyed the Dominion of the *Adriatique-Sea* for many Ages. The *Tuscans* to this day have an Absolute Dominion in the *Tyrhene-Sea*; and those of *Genoa*, in the *Lygustick*.

To conclude: That the Dominion of the Sea is admitted amongst those things that are lawful, and received into the Customs of Nations, is so far from contradiction, that nothing at all can be
 13 found

found to controul it in the Customs of our later times, unless it be by the Encroaching *Hollander*, who bordering so near our shores, hath done, and doth endeavour to violate the Right of his Most Sacred Majesty, under the presence of Civil Community. Besides, it is most evident from the Custom of all Times, That Commerce and free Passage hath ever been so limited by Princes in their Territories; that is, either granted or denied, according to the various concernments of the Publick Good. Princes are concerned to be wary and careful, that they admit no such Strangers, or Forreign Commerce, where the Common-wealth may receive any damage thereby.

Some Oppugners to the *Mar Clausum* introduce this Argument That the Water is open to All and therefore by Law it must be open at all times to all men. What a trifle

a trifle is this? Before the distribution of things, there was no Land which did not lie open to All, before it came under particular possession. If the *Hollanders* should object this Argument against our Dominion over the Narrow Seas, I would ask them the reason of their Custom in *Delphland*, called *Jus Grutæ*, which hath ever been under the care of those Officers called in *Dutch*, *Pluywgraven*, whereby the Beer-Brewers are obliged to pay the hundredth part for the use of those Waters.

Having thus in general given you an account, That almost amongst all Nations there hath been allowed a private Dominion of the Sea: We shall now come nearer home, and inform you, That the *Ancient Britains* did Enjoy and Possess the Sea as Lords thereof, before they were subjected to the *Roman Power*. We find no History

of *Britain* to which any credit ought to be given, elder than the time of *Julius Caesar*; at whose coming we find the *Britains* used the Sea as their own for Navigation and Fishing; and withal permitted none besides Merchants to sail into the Island without their leave; nor any man at all to sound or view their Sea-coasts or Harbours,

Amongst several Kings of old, that not only ruled this Land, but had also Dominion over the Sea, I find none more potent than King *Edgar*; who possessing an absolute Dominion of the Seas, sailed round it once a year, and secured it with a constant Guard of ships, of which, as is reported, he had Four thousand eight hundred stout ones; and what Dominion this was King *Edgar* had as absolute Lord of the Sea, appeareth in these words, *I Edgar King of England, and of all the Kings of the Islands, and of all*
the

the Ocean lying about Brittain, and of all the Nations that are included within the circuit, &c.

After him, King *Canutus* left a testimony, whereby he most expressly asserted the Sea to be a part of his Dominion: for placing himself by the Sea-side on *Southampton* shore, he is reported to have made trial of the Seas obedience in this manner: *Thou O Sea; art under my Dominion, as the Land also which I sit upon is mine: therefore I command thee not to wet the feet or garments of thy Sovereign.* Although the event did not answer his expectation, yet by this he professed himself to be Sovereign of the Seas as well as of the Land.

There is nothing more clear, than that the Kings of *England* have been accustomed to constitute Governours, who had a charge, to guard the *English* Sea, and these were called *Custodes Maritimi*. In this number you shall find in

Parliamentary Rolls of the 48 of *Hen. 3. Thomas de Moleton*, who is called Captain and Guardian of the Sea; this Title was afterwards changed into *Admiral*, in the days of *Edward* the third: The principal end of calling that Parliament, was concerning the preservation of Peace both by Land and Sea; giving us to understand, that the Land and Sea together, made one entire Body of the Kingdom of *England*.

And that the Dominion of the Seas is properly in the Power and Jurisdiction of the King, may appear by those Tributes and Customs that were imposed and payed for the guard and protection of those Seas; and this was paid to the Reign of King *Stephen*. Since, Subsidies have been demanded of the people in Parliament upon the same account.

Neither was this imposed only on the *English*, but also upon the ships

ships of Forrainers, every Vessel paying after the rate of six pence a Tun that passed by, such ships only excepted that brought Merchandize out of *Flanders*. If a Vessel were employed to fish for Herrings, it payed six pence a week for every Tun; if for other fish, so much was to be paid every three weeks; as they who brought Coles from *Newcastle* to *London*, every three months. Mr. *Selden* that learned Antiquary affirmeth, That before a Court of Delegates in *France*, in expresse terms it hath been acknowledged, That the King of *England* hath ever been Lord not only of the Sea, but of the Islands therein contained, upon the account of being King of *England*.

But to give greater light to this truth, we may from several Records produce many testimonies, That the Kings of *England* have given leave to Forreigners, upon request,

request, to pass through their seas; There are innumerable Letters of safe conduct in the Records, especially of *Henry* the fifth and sixth; and it is worthy of observation, that those Letters were directed by those Kings to their Governors, or Sea-Admirals, Vice-Admirals, and Sea-Captains.

And to clear all at once: The Kings of *England* have such an absolute Dominion in the English seas, that they have called the Sea it self their Admiralty: and this we find in a Commission of *Edward* the Third, the Title whereof is *de Navibus Arrestandis & Capiendis*.

And as a freedom of Passage, so a liberty of Fishing, hath been obtained by Petition from the Kings of *England*. We read that *Henry* the sixth gave leave to the *French*, and other Forreigners, sometimes for a year, sometimes but for six months, to go and fish throughout his seas, provided that
the

the Fishing-boats and Busses, exceeded not the burthen of thirty Tuns; and if any Forreigners whatever should molest or disturb any of the King's subjects as they were fishing, they were forthwith to lose their License, and the benefit thereof.

In the Eastern Sea, which washeth the Coasts of *York-shire*, it hath been an ancient custom for the *Hollanders* and *Zelanders* to obtain leave by petitioning the Governour of *Scarborough Castle*. It is worth the while (saith the Reverend Mr. *Cambden*) to observe what an extraordinary gain the *Hollanders* do make of fishing on the *English Seas*, having first obtained leave from the *Castle of Scarborough*; for the *English* have ever granted them leave to fish, reserving alwayes the Honour and Priviledg to themselves, but through Negligence resigning the Profit to Strangers. King *James* took special care that

that no Forreigner should fish on the *English* or *Irish* seas, without leave first obtained; and every year at the least this leave was renewed by the Commissioners for that purpose at *London*.

A remarkable Example of Fishing in this nature we find in the days of *Henry* the Fourth. An Agreement was made between the Kings of *England* and *France*, That the subjects of both Kingdoms might freely fish throughout part of that Sea which is bounded on this side by the Ports of *Scarborough* and *Southampton*, and on the other side by the Coast of *Flanders*, and the mouth of the River *Seine*; the time was also limited betwixt *Autumn* and the beginning of *January*. And that the *French* might securely enjoy the benefit of this Agreement, the King of *England* sent Letters to all his Sea-Captains and Commanders.

By

By this we may plainly see, that these Limits wholly excluded the *French* from that part of the Sea which lieth towards the West and South-West; as also that which lieth North-East of them, as being so limited by our *Henry* at his own pleasure, as sole Lord and Sovereign of the Whole.

There is amongst the Records of *Edward* the first, an Inscription, *pro Homīnibus Hollandiæ, &c.* for the men of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friesland*, to have leave to fish near *Yarmouth*; the King's Letter for their protection runneth in these Words.

The King to his Beloved and trusty John de Butelarte, Warden of his Port of Jernemuth (now called Yarmouth) Greeting: For as much as we have been certified, that many men out of the parts of Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, who are in amity with us, intend now to come and fish in our Seas near
unto

unto Iernemuth; We command you,
 That publick Proclamation be made
 once or twice every week, that no
 person whatsoever employed abroad
 in our service, presume to cause any
 injury, trouble, damage, hinderance,
 or grievance, to be done unto them;
 but rather, when they stand in need,
 that you give them advise and as-
 sistance in such manner, that they
 may fish and pursue their own ad-
 vantage without any let or impedi-
 ment; In testimony whereof, we
 have caused these Letters to be made
 Patents, and to continue in force till
 after the Feast of St. Martins next
 ensuing.

Here you see that the King
 granteth a Protection to fish; and
 he limits it within the space of
 two moneths. He alone also pro-
 tected the fisher-men on the Ger-
 man Coast; nor might the Fisher-
 men use any other Vessels than
 what were prescribed by our
 Kings. Upon which accounts all
 kinds

kinds of fishing was sometimes prohibited, and sometimes admitted; this restriction being added, That they should fish only in such Vessels as were under the burden of thirty Tuns. And this appears by the Letters of King *Edward* the third concerning the Laws of fishing, which were directed unto the Governours of several Ports and Towns on the Eastern shore: the words are these.

For as much as we have given leave and licence to the Fishermen of the Neighbouring-Ports, and to others who shall be willing to come unto them for the benefit of fishing, that they may fish and make their own advantage with ships and Boats under the burden of Thirty Tuns, any Prohibition or Command of ours to the contrary notwithstanding. We command you to permit the Fishermen of the said Towns and others who shall be willing to
come

come to the said places for the benefit of Fishing, to fish and make their own advantage with Ships and Boats, under the burden of thirty Tun, without any let or impediment; any Prohibitions or Commands of ours made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

This is evident also in the Records of King *Edward* the fourth; for he invested three persons with Naval Power, whose Office it was to guard and protect the Fishermen upon the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; and the charges of the Guard were defrayed by the Fishermen of the said Seas at the pleasure of the King of *England*. Neither were any persons admitted to a Partnership in this kind of Guard, except those who were appointed by the King of *England*; lest by this means perhaps it might derogate from the *English* Right; which is a manifest sign and

and evidence of their Dominion and Possession of the place.

And this may yet more clearly appear by the Limits and Laws usually set by our King to such Forreigners as were at enmity with each other, but with amity with the *English*: and to this effect is the Proclamation of *King James*; who having made peace with all Nations, did give equal Protection to the *Spaniards* and the *United Netherlands*, at that time exercising acts of great hostility one against another: Our pleasure (saith he) and commandment is to all our Officers and Subjects by Sea and Land, That they shall prohibit as much as in them lieth, all hovering of Men of Warr of either *Spaniard* or *Hollander* near to the entry of any of our Coasts or Havens: and that they shall rescue and succour all Merchants and others that shall fall within the danger of any such
as

as shall await our Coasts.

And it is further to be observed, that as our Kings have very often commanded, that all manner of persons should cease from hostility throughout all the places extended into their Territories by sea: so they indulged the like priviledg for ever throughout the more Neighbouring-coasts of the *French* Shore, That all manner of persons, though enemies one to another, should securely sail to and fro, as it were under the wings of an Arbitrator or Moderator of the Sea; so should freely use the Sea, according to such spaces and limits as they were pleased at first to appoint; which, without doubt, is a clear evidence of Dominion.

In the next place I shall cite some of the Publick Records kept in the Tower of *London*, in which the Dominion of the Seas is expressly

pressly asserted, as belonging to the Kings of England.

We read that *Edward* the third, in his Commissions given to *Geofry de Say*, Governour or Commander of the Southern and Western Seas, and to *Fohn de Norwich* of the Northern ; expresseth himself in these following words :

We calling to mind, that our Progenitors the Kings of England, having before these times been Lords of the English Sea on every side, yea, and Defenders thereof against the Invasions of Enemies ; do strictly require and charge you by the Duty and Allegiance wherein you stand bound, That you set forth to Sea with the ships of the Ports, and the other ships that are ready ; and that you arrest the other ships under our Command ; and that with all diligence you make search after the Gallies and ships of Warr that are abroad against Us, and that
stoutly

stoutly and manfully you set upon them, if they shall presume to bend their course to any part of our Dominions, or the Coasts of Scotland, &c.

We read also in the Reign of the said King, in the preferring a certain Bill in Parliament (which is the voice of the State of the Realm) that he was usually accounted King or Sovereign of the Seas by all Nations; written in *French*, and thus Translated into *English*.

The Nation of the English were ever in the Ages past, renowned for Sea-Affairs in all Countries near the Seas: and they had also so numerous a Navy, that the people of all Countreys esteemed and called the King of England, the King &c. Sovereign of the Sea.

Another

Another Testimony to the same effect we read in the Parliamentary Records of *Henry the fifth*, where the tenour of the bill runs after this manner :

The Commons do pray, That seeing our Sovereign Lord the King, and his illustrious Progenitors, have ever been Lords of the Sea; and now seeing through God's Grace it is now come to pass, that our Lord the King is Lord of the shores on both sides the Sea, such a Tribute may be imposed on all Strangers passing through the said Sea, for the benefit and advantage of our said Lord the King, as may seem agreeable to Reason for the safeguard of the said Sea. The Answer subscribed to the Bill was, Soit avise par le Roy: for the King at that time resided in France, being Lord of that Countrey as well by Conquest as Inheritance.

Many other Testimonies in this nature

nature may be produced, which to avoid prolixity I must omit.

Neither hath the High Court of Parliament only given this attestation to our Kings as Supream and Sovereign of the Seas; but to confirm it, all the Judges of the Land were consulted herein, and all jointly averred, That the King's Sea-Dominion, which they called the Ancient Superiority of the Sea, was a matter out of question his Right.

Neither is this Truth confirmed only by our Laws, but by our Medals. There hath been a piece of Gold often coined by our King, called a *Rose-Noble*, upon the one side whereof was stamped a Ship floating in the Sea, and a King armed with a Sword and Shield, sitting in the Ship it self as in a Throne.

But what need we labour to produce so many Testimonies at home, from our Records in the
Tower,

Tower, and other places; from our High Courts of Parliament, from our Laws, from our Coyn, and from our Histories, to prove this Truth, since it is acknowledged even by Forreigners themselves, whom it most concerneth, by striking sail according to the ancient custom, by every ship of any Forreign Nation whatsoever, to any King's Man of War, which is done not only in Honour to the King of *England*, but also in acknowledgment of his Sovereignty and Dominion at sea. The Antiquity of this Custom, and that it hath been in use above these four hundred years, may appear by this following Testimony.

At *Hastings*, a Town situate on the shore of *Sussex*, it was decreed by King *John*, and the assent of his Peers, in the second year of his reign, That if the Governour or Commander of the King's Navy, in his Naval-Expeditions,

ditions, shall meet with any Ships whatsoever at sea, laden or empty, that shall refuse to strike their sails at the command of the King's Governour or Admiral, they are to be looked on as Enemies, &c. Mr. *Selden* in his excellent Treatise called *Mare Clausum*, saith, If any ship whatsoever had not acknowledged the Dominion of the King of England in his own sea, by striking sail, they were not to be protected on any account of Amity, and Penalties were appointed by the Kings of England in the same manner, as if mention were made concerning a crime committed in some Territory of his Land.

But above all that yet hath been said, There cannot be produced a more convincing Argument than the acknowledgment of the Sea-Dominion of the King of England by very many of our Neighbouring-Nations.

At what time the Agreement was made between *Edward* the first of *England*, and *Philip* the fair of *France*, *Reyner Grimbald* Governour of the *French* Navy, intercepted and spoiled on the *English* Seas the Goods of many Merchants that were going to *Flanders*; and not contented with the depredation of their Commodities, he imprisoned their Persons: Hereupon a Bill was exhibited against the said *Reyner Grimbald*, and managed by Procurators on the behalf of the Peers and People of the *English* Nation; with these were joined the Procurators of most Nations bordering upon the Sea throughout *Europe*; all these instituted a Complaint; and all these Complainants in their Bill do jointly affirm, That the King of *England* and his Predecessors have time out of mind, and without controversie, enjoyed the Sovereignty and Dominion of the

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English

English Seas, and the Isles belonging to the same, by right of their Realm of *England*: also that they have had, and have the Sovereign Guard thereof, with all manner of Cognizance and Jurisdiction, in doing Right and Justice according to the said Laws, Ordinances, and Prohibitions, with all other matters which may concern the exercise of Sovereign Dominion in the said places.

But more particularly, We do find an acknowledgment of the Sea-Dominion of the Kings of *England*, made by the *Flemmings* themselves in the Parliament of *England*, in the Reign of *Edward* the second; the Records of the Parliament speak it thus:

In the fourteenth year of the Reign of *Edward* the second, there appeared certain Embassadors of the Earl of *Flanders* to treat about the reformation of some injuries they received: and

as soon as the said Ambassadors had been admitted by our Lord the King to treat of the said Injuries, amongst other particulars they required, That the said Lord the King would at his own suit by virtue of his Royal Authority, cause enquiry to be made, and do justice about a depredation by the subjects of *England* upon the *English* Seas, taking Wines and other Commodities from certain Merchants of *Flanders*, alledging, that the said Merchandizes taken from the *Flemmings*, were brought within the Realm and Jurisdiction of the King; and that it belonged to the King to see Justice done, in regard that *He is Lord of the Sea.*

In the seventh year of King *James*, this Right was very strenuously asserted by Proclamation, and all persons excluded from the use of the Seas upon our Coasts, without particular License; but

the *Hollander* continuing his encroachments till after the death of that wise and learned King: **CHARLES** the First of ever blessed memory, issued a Proclamation for restraint of fishing upon his Seas and Coasts without License, in these terms:

‘Whereas our Father of blessed memory, King *James*, did in the seventh year of his Reign of *Great Britain*, set forth a Proclamation touching Fishing, whereby for the many important Reasons exprest therein, all persons of what Nation or quality soever (being not his natural born subjects) were restrained from fishing upon any the Coasts and Seas of *Great Britain, Ireland*, and the rest of the Isles adjacent, where most usually heretofore fishing had been, until they had orderly demanded and obtained Licenses from our said Father,

' Father, or his Commissioners in
 ' that behalf, upon pain of such
 ' chastisement as should be fit to
 ' be inflicted on such wilful offen-
 ' ders : Since which time, albeit
 ' neither Our Father, nor Our Self,
 ' have made any considerable
 ' execution of the said Proclama-
 ' tion, but have with much pati-
 ' ence expected a voluntary con-
 ' formity of our Neighbours and
 ' Allies to so just and reasonable
 ' Prohibitions and Directions as
 ' are contained in the same.

' And now finding by experi-
 ' ence, that all the Inconveniences
 ' which occasioned that Procla-
 ' mation, are rather encreased than
 ' abated : We, being very sensi-
 ' ble of the Premises, and well
 ' knowing how far We are obli-
 ' g'd to maintain in Honour the
 ' Rights of our Crown, especially
 ' of so great consequence, have
 ' thought it necessary by the Ad-
 ' vice of our Privy-Council, to

•renew the aforefaid Restraint of
 •Fishing upon Our aforefaid
 •Coasts and Seas without License
 •first obtained from Us : And by
 •these Presents do make publick
 •Declaration, That Our Resolu-
 •tion is (at times convenient) to
 •keep such a competent strength
 •of shipping upon Our seas, as may
 •(by God's blessing) be sufficient
 •both to hinder such farther En-
 •croachments upon Our Regali-
 •ties, and Assist and Protect those
 •Our good Friends and Allies
 •who shall henceforth by vertue
 •of Our Licenses (to be first ob-
 •tained) endeavour to take the
 •benefit of Fishing upon Our
 •Coasts and Seas in the places ac-
 •customed.

*Given at our Palace of
 Westminster, &c.*

This Proclamation being set
 forth in the year 1636, served to
 speak the intent of those Naval
 Prepa-

Preparations, made before in the year 1635, which were so numerous and well provided, that our *Netherland*-Neighbours being touched with the apprehension of some great design in hand for the Interest of *England* by Sea, and of the guilt that lay upon their own Consciences for their bold Encroachments, soon betrayed their jealousies and fears, and in them a sense of their offences, before ever the Proclamation was made publick; as I might shew at large if it were requisite. Instead whereof, I shall only insert Secretary *Cook's* Letter, written to Sir *William Boswel* the King's Resident then at the *Hague*; in which Letter you will understand the grounds and reasons of that great Naval-Preparation, and the King's resolution to maintain the Right derived from his Ancestors in the Dominion of the Seas; and therefore I have here rendred a true

Copy of it so far as concerns this business, as most pertinent to our purpose.

S I R,

BY your Letters, and otherwise, I perceive many jealousies and discourses are raised upon the preparation of His Majesties Fleet; which is now in such forwardness, we doubt not but within a Month it will appear at sea. It is therefore expedient both for your satisfaction and direction, to inform you particularly what was the occasion, and what is His Majesties intention in this work.

First, We hold it a Principle not to be denied, That the King of *Great Britain* is a Monarch at Land and Sea, to the full extent of His Dominions; and that it concerneth Him as much to maintain His Sovereignty in all the *Brittish Seas*, as within His Three Kingdoms; because without that, these
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cannot be kept safe, nor He preserve His Honour and due respects with other Nations. But commanding the Seas, He may cause His Neighbours, and all other Countries, to stand upon their guard whensoever He thinks fit. And this cannot be doubted, that whosoever will encroach on Him by Sea, will do it by Land also, when they see their time. To such presumption *Mare Liberum* gave the Warning-piece, which must be answered with a defence of *Mare Clausum*; not so much by Discourses, as by the louder language of a powerful Navy, to be better understood, when overstrained Patience seeth no hope of preserving her Right by any other means.

The degrees by which His Majesties Dominion at Sea hath of later years been first impeached, and then questioned, are as considerable as notorious.

First,

First, To cherish, and as it were to nourish our unthankful Neighbours. We gave them leave to gather Wealth and Strength upon our Coasts, in our Ports, by our Trade, and by our People. Then they were glad to invite our Merchants residence with what Priviledges they desired. Then they offered us even the Sovereignty of their Estates; and then they sued for License to fish on our Coasts, and obtained it under the Great Seal of *Scotland*, which now they suppress; and when thus by leave or by connivence they had possessed themselves of our Fishings not only in *Scotland*, but in *Ireland* and *England*; and by our Staple had raised a great stock of Trade; by these means they so encreased their Shipping and Power at Sea, that now they endure not to be kept at any distance; nay, they are grown to that confidence, to keep Guards on our Seas; then

then to project an Office and Company of Assurance for the advancement of Trade; and withal, prohibit us free commerce even within our own Seas; and take our ships and goods, if they conform not to their Placarts.

What Insolencies and Cruelties they have committed against us heretofore, in *Ireland*, in *Greenland*, and in the *Indies*, is too well known to all the world. In all which, though our Sufferings and their Wrongs may seem forgotten; yet the great Interest of His Majesties Honour is still the same, and will refresh their memories as there shall be cause. For, though Charity must remit Wrongs done to private persons, yet the reflection on the Publick may make it a greater Charity to do Justice on crying Crimes. All this notwithstanding, you are not to conceive that the work of this Fleet is either Revenge or Execution of Justice.

Justice for these great offences past;
 but chiefly for the future to stop
 the violent Current of that Pre-
 sumption, whereby the Men of
 Warr and Free booters of all Na-
 tions (abusing the favour of His
 Majesties peaceable and gracious
 Government, whereby he hath
 permitted all His Friends & Allies
 to make use of His Seas and Ports in
 a reasonable and free manner, and
 according to his Treaties) have
 taken upon them the boldness not
 only to come confidently at all
 times into all his Ports and Rivers,
 but to convey their Merchants
 Ships as high as his chief City,
 and then to cast Anchor close up-
 on his Magazines, and to contemn
 the Commands of His Officers
 when they required a farther di-
 stance.

But, which is more intolerable,
 have assaulted and taken one ano-
 ther within His Majesties Cham-
 ber, and within His River, to the
 scorn



scorn and contempt of His Dominion and Power. And this being of late years an ordinary practice which we have endeavoured in vain to reform by the ways of Justice, and Treaties; the World I think will now be satisfied, that we have reason to look about us. And no wise man will doubt, that it is high time to put our selves in this Equipage on the Seas, and not to Suffer the Stage of Action to be taken from Us for want of Our appearance.

So you see the general ground upon which our Counsels stand. In particular you may take notice, and publish as cause requires, That His Majesty by this Fleet intendeth not a rupture with any Prince or State, nor to infringe any point of His Treaties; but resolveth to continue and maintain that happy Peace wherewith God hath blessed His Kingdom, and to which all His Actions and Negotiations have hitherto

hitherto tended, as by your own Instructions you may fully understand. But withall, considering that Peace must be maintained by the Arm of Power, which only keeps down Warr by keeping up Dominion; His Majesty thus provoked, finds it necessary, even for His own defence and safety, to reassume and keep his ancient and undoubted Right in the Dominion of these Seas, and to suffer no other Prince or State to encroach upon Him, thereby assuming to themselves or their Admirals any Sovereign Command; but to force them to perform due homage to His Admirals and Ships, and to pay them acknowledgments, as in former times they did.

He will also set open and protect the free Trade of his Subjects and Allies, and give them such safe Conduct and Convoy as they shall reasonably require. He will suffer no other Fleets or Men of Warr

to keep any Guard upon these Seas, or there to offer violence, or take Prizes or Booties, or to give interruption to any lawful intercourse. In a word, His Majesty is resolved, as to do no wrong, so to do Justice both to His Subjects and Friends within the limits of His Seas. And this is the Real and Royal Design of this Fleet.

Whitehall, April
16. 1635.

Your assured Friend
and Servant,

JOHN COOK.

Nay farthermore, you may see the Dominion of His Majesty in His *Brittish Seas*, clearly represented, asserted, and fully proved, by that Propriety of Title and Sovereignty of Power which the Duke of *Venice* exerciseth on the *Adriatick Sea*, if you will consult Mr. *Hovel* in his *Commonwealth of Venice*, which by the manner of Prescription, the Consent of Histories,

stories, and even by the Confession of their Adversaries themselves, is almost the same with His Majesties of *Great Britain*. But His Majesty hath one Title more above all theirs, which is the Title of *Successive Inheritance*; confirmed as well by the Law of Nature, as of Nations; and is so much the more considerable, in regard of the infinite advantages of the Profits of it, as the *Brittish* Ocean in its latitude and circumference exceedeth the small boundaries of the Gulph of *Venice*.

Yet so it is, that the Indulgence of the Kings of *England* to their Neighbouring Nations, especially to the *Hollanders*, by giving them too much liberty, hath encouraged them to assume a liberty to themselves; and what at the first was but a License, they improve into a Custom, and make that Custom their Authority; insomuch, that some of the most busie of them have

have openly declar'd against the King's Propriety on the *Brittish Seas*: Amongst these is one *Hugo Grotius*, a Gentleman of great Ingenuity, but in this particular so inclined to obey the importunities and serve the interests of his Country-men, that he disobliged himself of the *Dutch*, and moreover (to speak the truth) of his Conscience it self: for if you look into his *Sylva*, upon the first Inauguration of King *James*, he is pleased to express himself in these words, *Tria Sceptra Profundi in Magnum cojere Ducem*; which is, that the Rights of the *English, Scottish, and Irish Seas*, are united under one Scepter: neither is he satisfied with this bare profession; *Sume animos a Rege tuo, quis det jura Mari*, Take courage from the King, who giveth Laws unto the Seas. In the same Book in the contemplation of so great a Power, he concludeth, *Finis hic est, qui sine caret, &c.* This
is

is an End beyond an End, a bound that knoweth no bound, which even the Winds and the Waves must submit unto.

But with what Ingratitude have the *Dutch* answered the many Royal Favours which the Kings of *England* have almost perpetually conferred on them! If there be no Monster greater than Ingratitude, what Monsters are these men? who of late are so far from acknowledging their thankfulness, that (like Vipers) they would feed upon and consume those bowels which did afford them life and spirit.

We may observe, that in their lowest condition (which is most suitable to the name of their abode, called the *Low-Countries*) they petitioned to the Majesty of the Queen of *England*; whose Royal Heart and Hand being always open to those that were *Distressed* (especially those that were

were her Neighbours) upon the account of Religion; she sent them Threescore thousand pound in the year 1572; and presently after, there followed Four Regiments of Foot, and after them the Warr encreasing, there were sent over Col. *North*, Col. *Cotton*, Col. *Candish*, and Col. *Norris*, with other Persons of Quality; who for the Honour of the *English* Nation, made in that Warr excellent Demonstrations of their Valour, and redeem'd the *Dutch* from the Power of those who otherwise would have brought them to a better understanding of their duties.

At the last the Prince of *Orange* being slain, presently after the death of the Duke of *Alanson* (Brother to *Henry* the Third of *France*) the Queen of *England* sent over to them *Robert* Duke of *Leicester*, with great provision both of Men and Money, accompanied with divers of the Nobility and Gentry

Gentry of good account ; and although the said Earl not long afterwards returned into *England*, and the affairs of the *Hollander* were doubtful till the fatal battel at *Newport* ; yet Queen *Elizabeth* of ever blessed memory, out of her unspeakable goodness to the *Distressed*, and to those that suffered for Religion, did (as long as she lived) assist the *Hollanders* both with Men and Moneys ; she gave them hope in despair, gave them strength when weak ; and with the charity of Her Princely Hand did support them when fallen. And although the *Hollanders* do ungratefully alledg, *That it was a benefit great enough for the English to assist them in Reason of State, because by so doing they kept out a War from their own Countrey.*

It is most certain, that at that time the *English* had no cause to fear a War at all, but only for their Cause, and for the taking their parts:
for

for it was for their Cause that the *English* in the year 1571, had seized upon the sum of Six hundred thousand Ducats on the West of *England*, being the Money designed from *Spain* to the *Duke d'Alva*, for the advancement of the *Spanish* Interests in the *Netherlands*.

And although the *Hollanders* do further alledg in their own excuse, That they were so grateful, as that they offered unto the *Queen of England* the *Sovereignty* of the *Netherlands*, which she would not accept; and therefore none of their fault that she obtained it not.

It is in reason truly answered, That the *Queen of England* well knowing that she was in danger to draw a perpetual War on her Self and her Successors by the accepting such a Gift to which She had no right, did wisely refuse their *Liberality*; and yet for all that, She continued to aid them without that chargeable obligation.

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The *Hollanders* do further alledg, That the *Queen of England* had the *Cautionary Towns of the Brill and Flushing, with other places, delivered into her hands.*

It is true, She had so, and thereby only enjoyed the benefit of being at the greater expence of Men and Money. But pray take notice, that most certain it is, That the *Hollander* had no sooner made a *Truce* with the *King of Spain*, and the *Arch-Duke Albertus*, but he began presently to set the *English* at naught, and take the *Bridle* out of their hands; whereupon immediately ensued the bringing of *English* Clothes died and dressed, into *Holland*, and the adjoining *Provinces*, without ever making the *King of England*, or his *Ambassador Leiger* at the *Hague*, acquainted therewith.

And to make amends for this their sawcy and insolent affront, in a more high and peremptory way they

they demeaned themselves to King *James* himself. For whereas the Duke of *Lennox*, as Admiral of *Scotland*, had by order from the Majesty of King *James* in the year 1616, sent one Mr. *Brown* to demand of the *Hollanders* (then fishing on the Coasts of *Scotland*) a certain ancient duty called *Size Herring*: they began to contest with him about it; and after a long disputation, they paid it as in former times it had been accustomed; but not without some affronting terms, *That it was the last time it should be paid.*

And it is most certain, that the same Gentleman coming the year following with the same Authority and Commandment with one only Ship of his Majesties to demand the Duty aforesaid, but by them he was denied it; who as plainly as peremptorily told him, *That they were commanded by the States of Holland to pay it no more*

to the King of England. Of which he took witness according to his Order from His Majesty. This taking of witness did so startle them, that without any more ado they pretended an Order to arrest him; and so they carried him into *Holland*, where a while he was detain'd.

Nay, a little while after, such was their insufferable abuse, that when Mr. *Archibald Ranthim*, a *Scotch Gentleman*, and residing at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, where he solicited for some sums of money due to the *English Merchants*; at the same time in the same City was one *Vandyke* lying there as an Agent for the States of *Holland*, who said unto some principal persons of the *Swedes*, That they need not be so hasty in paying any moneys to the subjects of the King of England, or to give them any high respect, because the said King's Promises were not to be believed, nor his threatening

to be feared. For which vile and insolent speeches being afterwards challenged by Mr. *Rantbim*, he had no better excuse than to say, He was drunk when he spake those words: And by this means his excuse of playing the Beast, did excuse him from playing the Man.

Now from these insolent Affronts by words, let us proceed, and come to what they have done by deeds, more than what I have already declared in my preceding Discourse; where, in the first place, we may observe in their rude demeanour to our *English* Nation in the Northern Seas, on the Coasts of *Greenland*, and those parts, about the fishing for Whales, and the Commodity of Trayn-oyl; where violently they have offered unpardonable abuses in an hostile manner, driving the *English* away, to their great loss and prejudice. Their pride of heart was so high, that it would not give their Rea-

son leave to apprehend, That Fishing at Sea is free for every man, where it is not upon the Coast of any Countrey unto which the Dominion of the Sea belongeth by ancient Prerogative.

And yet all this is but inconsiderable in regard of their usage of our *English* in the *East-Indies*, where in open Hostility they have as fiercely set upon them, as if they had been most mortal Enemies, having in several Encounters slain many of our Men, and sunk sundry of our Ships; and when they had taken our men Prisoners, they would use them in the sight of the *Indians* in such a contemptible and disdainful manner, as if at their own home, and all places else, the *English* in respect of them were but a sordid and slavish Nation, and the *Hollanders* were either their Superiors, and might use them at their own pleasure; or the *English* were so spiritless, or so unpow-

unpowerful, that they durst not be revenged, but quietly must put up all the Affronts and Injuries which they received at their hands.

And as for the commodious and profitable Trade which the *Engliss* have had in *Muscovy* for above these fourscore years, and some other Countreys that lye upon the East and North, which the *Hollanders* have now gotten quite out of their hands, to the great grief and prejudice of several Merchants in *London*; What shall we say, seeing not long since they have been acting the same again with our *Engliss* Merchants in *Turkey*? And it is a practise so usual with them to spoil the Trade of other Nations, that when they cannot find any occasion to do it, they will show a nature so wretchedly barbarous, that they will not stick to spoil one another. And yet all this proceedeth out of an ignoble and sordid spirit; for let them arrive to what wealth they

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will,

will, they can never be the Masters of a Noble and Generous Disposition.

Had it not been for their neighbouring-Nation of the *English*, they had never arrived to the liberty of a Free-State; yet so ingrateful have they been, that they have endeavoured to forget all the Obligations of Humanity, and have digged into the very bowels of those who did preserve them. So many Examples of this nature may be instanced, that I am forced to omit them for want of room. The Perfidiousness and Ingratitude of the *Hollanders* to the *English*, may be traced all along ever since they shook off their obedience to the King of *Spain*, even unto this present time. But we will pass from their Hypocrisie and Cruelty practised abroad, and look on their actions at home.

How, almost but the other day, did they labour to impose upon His
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Majesty, and Sir George Downing his *Envoy Extraordinary*, by delivering Papers to many Publick Ministers of State at the *Hague*; as if his *Majesty* and his *Envoy* had been pre-possessed with them, when they had not the least notice of any such thing?

How have they seemed to be most desirous of Peace, when at the same time they have omitted no days, even those appropriated for holy duties, to drive on their Preparations for War? How have they stood in defence of their violent and unjust proceedings; and instead of redressing their Injuries, they have encreased them?

About the year 1662, they concluded a *Treaty* with the *English*; and having engaged, That better order should for the future be observed; they have since heaped new Injuries, endeavouring the utter overthrow of all the Trade of his *Majesty's* subjects in the *East*

and *West-Indies* ; witness our ships the *Hopewell* , *Leopard* , and some others in the *East-Indies* ; and the *Charles* , the *James* , the *Mary* , the *Sampson* , the *Hopeful Adventurer* , and the *Speedwell* , on the Coast of *Africa* .

And after all these Acts of the highest Injustice, and their utmost endeavours for driving on a War, they have done, and would still make the world believe, *That His Majesty is the first Undertaker of it* : who from his own mouth to their Ambassador in *England* , and by his Injunctions to Sir *George Downing* his Minister in *Holland* , hath given so many and such remarkable Demonstrations to the contrary.

What can they say to the *Memorial* of the Complaints which Sir *George Downing* exhibited to the *States-General* , importing, *That in the space of a very few years, almost twenty English, with their whole Lading, to a very great value,*
have

have been seized upon in a very horrible manner, and the men in them most barbarously and most inhumanly treated, being put into stinking and most nasty Dungeons and Holes at Casteldelmina, where they did lye bedded and bathed in their own excrements, having nothing but bread and water given them, and not enough of that neither to sustain Nature (their bodies being under the fury of exquisite and horrid torments); and when any of them dyed, the living and the dead were left together; and such as outliv'd that Cruelty, were exposed in the Woods to Famine, or to the mercy of wild beasts in those desolate Countries, or to be carried into captivity by the Natives; by which means several hundreds of His Majesties good Subjects have perished and been destroyed.

And to this hour, notwithstanding all solicitations and endeavours of his Majesty's Envoy; not

one penny of satisfaction can be had either for the loss of the ships, or the persons concerned in any of them; but to the contrary, they have ever since hindred, and shot at the *English* ships that have anchored by them.

How inhumanly and treacherously was one Captain *Jordan* butcher'd by them, who sailing from *Bantam* with two ships, the one called the *Sampson*, and the other the *Hound*, to the great Islands of *Burnew*, he discovered three or four *Dutch* ships standing in for the same Port; and being confident that they intended no good to him, he gave order to prepare for the Encounter; fully resolving to fight it out to the last man, rather than to yeild himself to the unmerciful hands of his insulting and approaching Enemies. The *Dutch* summoned to deliver the Ships upon fair Quarter; but Captain *Jordan* (who had a great heart in a little

little body) absolutely refused to yeild upon any condition whatever. The *Dutch* pretending to be unwilling to shed blood, called out to the *English*, and told them, That they knew well enough that little Captain *Jordan* was there; and desired them to perswade him to parley with them: The Captain being informed of it, refused to have any conference with them: whereupon they desired, that he would but shew himself on the Quarter-deck, that by a fair compliance they might stop the effusion of blood, which otherwise must follow. Whereupon Capt. *Jordan* (thinking that to speak with them could not much prejudice him) did shew himself on the Quarter-deck; and after the exchange of some few words, told them, That he knew the Justice of his Cause, and the Injustice of theirs; and was resolved to fight it out: The *Hollander* alledg-

alleging, That their strength was far greater than his; and it was rather Desperateness than true Valour, to fight upon such a disadvantage. This prevailed nothing with Capt. *Jordan*, who told them, He was resolved to fight it out, and leave the success to God. The *Dutch* finding him untractable to their demands, held him still in discourse, until a Musquet-bullet from one of their Ships laid him dead on the Quarter-deck as he was in parley with them. At that very instant of time, whether by Treachery, or by Accident, it is uncertain, a part of the other *English* Ship, called the *Hound*, was blown up, and many of her men mortally hurt. The amazement was so great, that the *English* were enforced to yeild; who having taken them, did instantly lade them with bolts, and did not allow them so much favour as they showed to the Heathen.

Thus

Thus may we observe what Injury and Wrong we have all along sustained by the *Dutch*, who have got many of those Islands where now they have seated themselves, by Cruelty and Bloodshed, and by murdering the *English* and their Friends. These indeed are sad Relations; and though dismal in themselves, they are but the Prologues to their more bloody Tragedies.

But to give further proof of their Confidence and Ambition, they have published a Declaration, wherein they assume and challenge to themselves a Right to that whole Coast, to the exclusion of all other Nations; although by Order from his Majesty, Sir *George Downing* both in publick conferences with the Deputies of the *Lords General*, as also with those of *Holland* in particular, hath at large remonstrated his Majesties Right and Interest in some part therein, having

having by his Subjects bought the ground of the King of that Country for a valuable Consideration, and built a Factory thereon; and yet for all this, some of the *Dutch West-India-Company* by fraud and treachery have got into the place, and no hopes of the restitution of it; for they are resolved to keep that by Violence which they have obtained by Deceit.

Moreover, What can they say for themselves concerning their stirring up the King of *Fantin* by rewards and sums of money, and supplying him with all manner of Arms and Ammunition, for the surprizing of His Majesties Castle at *Cormantin* in the *West-Indies*; so that an absolute necessity is imposed upon his Majesty and his Subjects, either of losing all that have been actually taken from them, and abandoning for ever that Trade it self, or of betaking themselves to some other way for relief.

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The Island of *Polleroon* hath been surrendring back to the *English* ever since the year 1622; at which time by a solemn and particular Treaty it was promised to be done; and again, by another Treaty in the year 1654; and by an Order of the *States-General* and the *East-Indie-Company* of that Nation, in the year 1661; and again by another Treaty in the year following: and yet to this day there is not the least mention of any thing Restored.

And should any man then think it strange, that his Majesty after so long an experience of the Perverseness and Deceitfulness of that Nation, that he now endeavours to re-possess his Subjects of those places which by the hand of Violence and Oppression the *Dutch* have forced from them?

Now as for the business of the *New-Netherlands* (as they call it by I know not what Authority) it

it hath been abundantly elsewhere proved, That the said Land is part of the Possession of His Majesties Subjects in *New-England*, which their Charter plainly and precisely sheweth and expresseth; and those few *Dutch* who lived there heretofore, have lived there meerly upon the connivence and sufferance of the *English*; which hath been permitted them so to do so long as they demeaned themselves peaceably and quietly. But the *Dutch* not contenting themselves therewith, have encroached more and more upon the *English*, imposing their Laws and Customs, and endeavouring to raise Contributions and Excises on them, and in those places where the *Dutch* had never been; whereupon they have been several times necessitated to send Soldiers for the repulsing them.

Since the Conclusion of the late Treaty, the *Dutch* have made
new

new Incurfions upon the *Engliſh*, and given them many new provocations, and have ordained a Trial of Causes among themſelves, and a Proceeding by force of arms, without any appealing into *Europe* at all.

And can any Prince then think it ſtrange, if his Maſteſty of *England* ſuffer his Subjects to reſcue themſelves from ſuch continual Vexations? His moſt Chriſtian Maſteſty in the year 1665, was pleaſed to order his ſubjects to re-poſſeſs themſelves by force of arms of a certain place called *Cayen*, which the *French* alledged had been wrongfully kept from them, and detained by the *West-India* Company of the *Netherlanders*.

We might in the next place alledg *De Ruytber's* leaving the *Engliſh* Fleet, when with united Counſels and Forces they were to act againſt their common Enemies the Pyrates and Barbarians in the *Midland-Seas*,

Seas, according to the Treaty soon after his Majesties happy Restauration.

We may alledg their Instructions given to *Van Campen* in the year 1664, at what time his Majesty entertained not any open War against them ; which Instructions was in down-right terms, *To attack and fall upon his Majesties Subjects in the West-Indies, and to carve out their own Satisfaction and Reparation.*

Lastly, Their refusing to strike, and denying his Majesty the Right of the Flag, even in his own seas : Witness Sir *Robert Holmes* late meeting with Eight *Dutch* Men of War convoying their *Smyrna-Fleet* homewards, which had no doubt come short of home, had not that brave Commander been over-power'd with Numbers ; in which short, but sharp Conflict, as there was not an *English-man* which gave not large proof and demon-

stration of his ~~C~~ourage; so particularly, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Ossery* acted wonders that day, almost baffling the belief of their eyes who were Spectators of his incredible Valour:

Thus I have in part drawn to the knowledg of all, the Cruelties, Ingratitudes, Injuries, and Wrongs, done unto the *English* by the Treacherous *Dutch*; yet not one hundred part of what they are, and for their hainousness deserve only a Pen of Steel to record them in the wrinkled brow of *Time*, there to remain to posterity. And if all the Premises aforesaid be not cause enough to provoke his Majesty to maintain the Justice of his *Cause* by the Force of Arms, we will leave to the World, and to his Enemies themselves to judg: And surely that Sword is to be feared, that striketh with the Hand of *Justice*.

F I N I S.



